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LITERATURE

Civilisation at the Cross Roads. By John Neville Figgis. (Longmans & Co.)

THESE four lectures, delivered originally to American audiences, are in some sense the complement to those which Dr. Neville Figgis delivered on the Hulsean Foundation at Cambridge, and published as 'The Gospel and Human Needs,' a volume which has had a conspicuous success in the region of apologetic. They approach modern difficulties in regard to Christianity from a different point of view. We are inclined to say that they deal with them much more completely: certainly much more powerfully and with a wider assurance. In his earlier book Dr. Figgis was primarily emotional, even in a sense, sentimental. He is now rationalist—if we may mean by that one who seeks an intellectual foundation for his beliefs—and philosophical, for it is sought to relate that foundation to the whole system of things. Of the popularity of 'The Gospel and Human Needs' there can be no doubt; but not a few of its readers may have felt that there the author never came to grips with his opponents. He rode off, or at least he seemed inclined to do so, on a side issue: "Do not argue. It is the heart that makes a believer";—in a new sense, or at least with a new inference, "pectus facit theologum." Now he seems to say: "Argue your utmost, and I will be a match for you: your conclusions may follow from your premises, but your premises are quite unsatisfactory: when

I call them commonplace and middle-aged I shall annoy you very much, but I shall be right. The opponents of the Catholic faith are now using semi-scientific weapons which men of science are swiftly abandoning as useless."

Of course this is a very inadequate summary of Dr. Figgis's extremely interesting book. He does not use those words; he uses many more and much better ones; but, in the main, we conceive that to be his position.

Whatever may be thought of his chief argument (and we think very highly of it ourselves), there can be no doubt of the force and vigour with which he directs it, the intellectual alertness and the passionate conviction with which he meets opponents and justifies his own belief. 'Civilisation at the Cross Roads' is a book which it will do any man good to read, whatever his own opinions or however he has reached them. It is the entirely candid utterance of a man whose judgment is worth full consideration, and it is a book also which takes count of every living opinion of to-day.

Dr. Figgis starts—and that, to our mind, is one of his conspicuous merits—with a determination not to allow the field to be narrowed. He repeats his conviction "that it is only after a judgment of the total character of the Christian experience that we ever can (or ever do) profitably approach the investigation of its details." The varieties of religious experience mean quite as much to him as they meant to William James, but he grasps, as that distinguished philosopher never did, the true relation of the sum total of those experiences in the normal life of the Christian soul.

Each of the four lectures has a definite subject, though each forms an essential part of a coherent argument. 'Armageddon' asserts that the present condition of un-Christian opinion is anarchical—loud-voiced, but disunited and ill-found. 'Babylon' is concerned rather with the moral than the intellectual world, and finds in the phenomena which this presents to-day the indication that "human nature needs to be redeemed, and lacks the force to effect deliverance for itself." 'Calvary' shows that the Christian claim changes all our standards, and presents facts of life that are unique—incapable of absorption into systems of a "decorated idealism" or "a mere emotional altruism." And in the final lecture, 'Sion,' Dr. Figgis contrasts the natural with the supernatural explanation of what Short-house called "the Christian mythos."

While each lecture is well argued, the first seems to us conspicuously well-written. Dr. Figgis is nothing if not a wide reader, and he never allows his critical faculty to sleep. Moreover, he knows how to find strong allies in unexpected places—quoting, for example, 'Tancred.' But he deals, of course, more generally with the most modern of books; it is among them that he looks for the presentment of life as non-Christian thinkers see it to-day. He finds Nietzsche symptomatic, and the names "most

honoured of late" not to be called Christian. Perhaps he tends here to over-emphasis (is this the result of adaptation to an American audience?) and to write, as it were, in sky-signs.

He does not think we can be said to live "in a Christian world" with more truth than men could say it in the time of Tertullian. He appears to be surprised that a novelist makes his society people talk of having given up religion; does he remember that Montesquieu regarded this as a sober fact in England a century and a half ago? He does not think there is any large proportion of Christians at the Universities at the present day; does he not forget the universal testimony to the fact that religion is more real and intense there than it was fifty or eighty years ago? "It is only," he says, "by very narrowly limiting your area that you can get even an appearance of any general adhesion to the ancient faith." But Bishop Butler spoke still more strongly of his own time.

There may be about this some half-conscious touch of exaggeration, such as we seem also to find in his statements about the Middle Ages. He thinks, for example, that "the world in the Middle Ages was far enough from the practice of holiness, but at least it did not question the ideal." The statement is, of course, in itself perfectly true; but surely it is developed to excess when we are given the contrast that to-day "the ordinary doctrines of grace, and sin, and pardon, have become almost meaningless to many"—were they ever otherwise?—and told that "a new type of life which departs widely from the Christian" has come into being since the seventeenth century. Was there not a type among mediæval barons and kings (not to mention peasants) which departed as widely from the Christian as does that of the millionaire (in the popular idea of him) or the anarchist? Was "peaceable and friendly co-operation" between the types possible in the past, as Eucken thinks, any more than it is between the warring types to-day? This, however, is all by the way. With the chief point of Dr. Figgis's first lecture we find ourselves in thorough agreement.

The second lecture starts with an amusing discussion of Post-Impressionism, and we are told, apparently with some approval of the bizarre artists who tried to banish art, that "we are to repent and become as little children in the service of beauty no less than in that of God." Yet surely in a different sense. Jesus Christ did not commend the ignorance, the petulance, the bad drawing of children, but their innocence; their rightness, not their wrongness; not something which they ought to throw off, but something which they ought to retain. But after this little episode of contradictoriness, Dr. Figgis becomes once more as convincing as he is eloquent in his description and criticism of modern life.

And so he turns to Calvary. Here we will not follow him; not because we disagree with what he says, but because we have perhaps said enough already to show the

lines on which his work proceeds. We will only add that his presentation of the inner aspect of Christian faith, alike as sacrificial and as triumphant, is to our mind singularly effective. It is difficult to quote from, because of its remarkable conciseness and close coherence. Yet two sentences may perhaps serve to indicate the writer's position, though they are far indeed from presenting it in fullness. One is:—

"The total character of the Christian story seems to me so strongly to point to the irruption into this world of power from that beyond, that short of compulsion I hesitate to reject it."

The other:—

"No bigotry is more intense and less amenable to evidence than that dogmatism which, while proclaiming man's ignorance of the secret of things, asserts also that it knows enough of that secret to declare that it could not communicate itself through Jesus Christ."

It is not to be expected that a writer so alert, if not exactly original, as Dr. Figgis would be satisfied with all those who write in defence of the ultimate faith which they share with him; there are several who fall under his lash. Especially emphatic is his repudiation of that view of Canon W. H. Carnegie's (one, indeed, that must have struck many students of modern theology with surprise) which seems to assume

"that the religion of healthy-mindedness is practically to be taken as identical with the faith of redemption, and that the ideals which dominate the Birmingham business man only need a little furbishing to be seen to be fundamentally Christian."

Of this he says, not without effectiveness:—

"Nothing would seem to me more opposed to S. Paul's doctrine; nor would his language have seemed rational to Horace or Suetonius. Christianity conquered by its difference from every other system. That is not to deny our duty of commending the faith by avoiding merely conventional or cant phrases, but of all heresies that of the religion of healthy-mindedness seems to me to go the deepest."

Two writers seem especially to have attracted, and in some respects influenced, Dr. Figgis's "way of looking at things." One is Eucken, the other Dr. F. W. Bussell. From the former he gives long, and in several cases valuable, quotations; from the latter not a few acute apophthegms which show the same bent as that of Dr. Figgis, and are almost equal in felicity to his own power of expressing it. As to style, we observe that the author declares himself "never a member of that company which regards a book as likely to promote the glory of God in proportion as it is ill written." We do not know to what company he alludes; but certainly no one could suspect him of belonging to it. He writes with admirable directness and point, keeping his tendency to rather disturbing frivolity in check without losing his sense of that inappropriate conjunction which is the food of humour; and rising constantly, with admirable feeling, to the full dignity of his theme.

A Book of Famous Wits. By Walter Jerrold. With Twelve Illustrations. (Methuen & Co.)

CHESTNUTS—gastronomically speaking—are the finest stuffing in the world for a Christmas turkey, nor have we a word to say against the fashion of serving them at dessert, softly wrapped in a snowy napkin, provided that due precaution be used in the roasting. But a whole dinner of chestnuts is not to be recommended, even to a Spaniard; and, moreover, we confess ourselves a little fastidious about the dressing. For one thing, however ancient, they should be served piping hot, not "warmed up" in the tepid manner approved by Mr. Jerrold—and, for another, the dish should not be carelessly dumped down on the table. One may smile at the cautious skill with which, in the days when conversation was still an art and not a scramble, the old diner-out steered the talk towards the point where his prepared impromptu, the *mot* of the evening, fell as inevitably as the law of gravitation; but it was sound strategy.

For the truth is that no jest, however Castanean, can afford to stand alone, naked and unashamed; it requires preliminaries and adventitious or collateral props. In this scientific world, in fact, it must react to stimuli furnished by the environment. Jokes no more than texts of Scripture—*magnis componere*—should be torn from their contexts; nay, it is worse with the witticism, for Scripture stands for all time, whilst the other is peculiarly the child of its little day, and, once separated from its setting, loses its lustre. As Swift said in one of his admirable Digressions, nothing is so tender as a piece of wit, or so apt to suffer in the carriage:—

"Some things are extremely witty to-day, or fasting, or in this place, or at eight o'clock, or over a bottle, or spoke by Mr. What d' y' call 'm, or in a summer morning; any of which by the smallest transposal or misapplication is utterly annihilate. Thus wit has its walks and purlieus, out of which it may not stray the breadth of a hair, upon peril of being lost."

This is what Mr. Walter Jerrold does not consider: he marches all his jokes straight down the street, without the least regard for their comfort or dignity, and, worse still, he marshals them under their gilds, like a Lord Mayor's Show. So political wits wait on actors; "wits in society" take precedence of "wits on the press and in literature"; "wit in the pulpit" is neatly capped by "wit in wigs."

Mr. Jerrold remarks on one of his merry men that he possessed "humour as well as wit"; and when we saw the title of his opening chapter we were afraid that we were in for the everlasting game of definitions. Who was it, redolent of Euclid, that defined wit as a point not without magnitude, and humour as a superficies that is never superficial? Was it the same scientific genius who said that humour is static, wit dynamic; or, as M. Bergson might express it, though we

do not think he would, that humour is duration, and wit a momentary temporal section thereof? Mr. Jerrold prudently declines to pronounce upon any of the rival definitions, but he puts in a plea for that spurned and down-trodden thing the pun, and in that he has our cordial sympathy. "The true pun," he justly observes, "needs defence no more than any other work of art; it is its own justification." No one can pun finely unless he has an unusually delicate sense for meanings and relationships; punning is the pastime of the philologist, and it is a mark of mere incapacity and ignorance of the Protean quality of words, to groan over punning, as your stupid superior person will. We are glad to be at one, for once, with Mr. Chesterton, who has lately waxed eloquent over the "great puns of Hood," and has found in them "the chief essence of art, that completeness of form should confirm completeness of idea." Daniel Purcell's puns were rightly immortalized by Joe Miller.

At the same time, volleys or prolonged rallies of puns are to be deprecated. Among the many merits of the Earl of Chesterfield none, not even the Phoenix Park, surpassed his golden principle of never saying more than one good thing in a day. He husbanded his *bons mots*, and put his audience on rations.

"Dr. Warren, who attended him for some months before his death [said Malone], told me that he always had one ready for him on each visit, but never gave him a second one the same day."

We cannot help thinking that Mr. Jerrold has scarcely done himself—or the wits—justice. The book deals only with the spoken jest, quite a large enough genus, and it is precisely the spoken jest that needs the most art in re-telling. Despite his appreciation of the refinements of the pun, Mr. Jerrold seems to us to lack a fine sense for the *mot juste*, and his mode of introducing his stories is not always felicitous. When we see the exordium "Very happy was" some Rowland Hill, or "Very neat" was a Sydney Smith, or "Tellingly did" somebody else, we fear the worst; and when a sentence begins "There was wit in" a saying of Charles Lamb, we feel we can bear no more. Nevertheless, Mr. Jerrold has given us a great deal of wholesome entertainment, and stimulated that healthiest of breathing-exercises, a hearty laugh. If he has no qualms about presenting us with the most venerable and familiar quips, these are none the worse for age, and if taken judiciously and as leisure are quite palatable. We confess that the old Turnham Green pun a little stretched our patience, and we hardly expected to find His Majesty George III.'s "mild pleasantries"; but "Eight for a fool, sir," duly appears. The older jesters, Tarlton and his kind, cannot be represented without much disguise, and even the eighteenth-century wits seem a little stilted to a modern, and doubtless corrupt, taste. George Selwyn was a star in his day, but now he twinkles

palely. The mood for rotund jests seems to have departed just as the York Buildings where Dick Steele drank and shouted, and Swift made jokes for Harley—later “worthily occupied by the learned and eximious Mr. Professor Lacy”—have significantly become the serious centre of the National Home-Reading Union—“more power to it.” In one matter we think we may take to ourselves a little credit: we are become less rude in our wit. Mr. Jerrold, who does not sufficiently appreciate Johnson nor “his particular limpet, James Boswell,” finds that the only effect produced on us by the Doctor’s humour is “surprise at its bluntness.” But a large proportion of the retorts which are pronounced to be “neat” or “happy” in this volume are simply pointedly uncivil. The wits were privileged persons, and when their humour ran dry they fell back on the lees of rudeness. Such are the many brutal jokes on Rogers’s cadaverous face; the book abounds with their like—“humorous impertinence” it is labelled—and the author’s witty grandfather was not the least offender in this respect. Still, there are enough examples of genuine *bons mots* to cover up these degenerates, and we thank Mr. Jerrold, as we thank any man who can raise a laugh.

As to tracing a jest to its original begetter, on which he has some critical observations, what does it matter? It is necessary to pin it to some familiar figure of flesh and blood; “Mr. N. or M.” would be too unsubstantial; and so English jokes are credited to Joe Miller, or, more particularly, Cambridge ones to Whewell; and in Dublin they put them down to Whately, though some folk, thinking that any archbishop will do, substitute Trench, but never, we believe, Peacock. It is of no consequence that these worthies could not possibly have said half the good things ascribed to them. As for Irish jokes, Mr. Jerrold seems to have rigorously excluded bulls, even Dr. Mahaffy’s famous dictum that “an Irish bull is nothing if not pregnant.” This, we presume, is because they are involuntary humour, the unconsidered efforts of a joker *malgré lui*. Yet the chapter on Curran’s legal sparks might have led up to some examples of this unpremeditated art.

Mr. Jerrold, we regret to add, is not a very careful corrector of proof-sheets. Such a felicitous misprint as *mats* for *mots* we welcome, for it hints amusingly at the flatness of many of the witticisms he has thought worth registering. But “Mantua....nimum vicinæ Cremonæ” and “Hoc tum sevens paulatim mitigat iras” are eyeseores; and “crown” for *cross* (p. 241) spoils a story. We do not believe that Warburton, when he said “Heterodoxy is another man’s doxy,” was thinking of the social application. The ‘N.E.D.’ says that there is no connexion between “doxy” an opinion and “doxy” a *belle amie*, and ‘N.E.D.’ has come to be almost equivalent to Q.E.D. The attribution of the “whimsical treatise on the Art of Punning” (a phrase taken literally from ‘The Ency-

clopædia Britannica’) to Dr. Sheridan rests, we believe, on no positive evidence, and the title of the work is ‘Ars Punica.’ We should like to see Lord Hartington’s nickname as the taciturn leader in the House of Commons turned more grammatically than in the form “a Lieder ohne Worte.” Unlike Lord Chesterfield, we have not selected a single joke for our readers’ delectation, but we may mention that a careful search, aided by a tolerable index, will reveal a solitary example, and a good one, of the humour of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Cumberland Letters: being the Correspondence of Richard Dennison Cumberland and George Cumberland between the Years 1771 and 1784. Edited by Clementina Black. (Martin Secker.)

THE two brothers whose letters to one another make up the bulk of this book were cousins of Richard Cumberland the dramatist. He was some twenty years their senior, and is generally referred to in the correspondence with distant respect as “Mr. Cumberland.” He professed goodwill to his poorer relations on behalf of himself and his father the bishop; but the estimate of his real wish to serve them formed by his kinsman is expressed in a sentence from one of George’s letters: “What if I were to ask Mr. Rich. Cumberland for 20l.? He would never forgive me as long as I lived.”

The chief interest in these letters (which are only a first instalment) is, perhaps, that of a comparative study of temperaments. The elder brother, Richard Dennison, after going to Cambridge, settles down as a country parson in Gloucestershire. The younger, George, as clerk in the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, represents the town side of the correspondence, which is by far the more interesting. He has an individuality much more marked than that of his senior, and great versatility of tastes and talents. The brothers were good friends, and gave and took advice on all subjects, from love to finance. They could afford the luxury of mutual candour. Thus the junior, after telling Richard that his own mode of writing is “according to the Humour of my mind, at setting down,” proceeds to tell him a truth:—

“There is nothing vexes and mortifies me more than your fixed prudence and gravity—I can occasionally be both the latter more at times than you, but then I can almost at all times divest myself of it, to suit myself to the inclination of others—but you keep a steady, fixed seriousness about you, that will not alter its attention on any account—in short, to end my Lecture, you will not condescend to be trifling.”

At another time George, whilst expressing great respect for his brother’s “abominable judgment” in a delicate matter—his own attachment to a lady—writes:—

“I could as soon have talked with a peasant about painting—you have the art

to set me at a distance by three words when I am with you, and to draw me to you at a hundred miles off by the same method.”

Richard Cumberland was not a “Trinitonian,” but a Magdalene man. He mentions that “poor Maudlin” had no freshmen in 1773. At that time india-rubber was not procurable in Cambridge, and there was only one chemist in the town.

He seems to have made a good country parson, and was well contented with his lot.

“Three Servants attentive to my Nod—a good Horse in the stable—a Brace of faithful Spaniels—and no Scarcity of Books—add to this abundant Power of doing good both publick and private, and thus innocently gratifying even Vanity and ambition, as well as the benevolent affection—If this is not *otium cum Dignitate* I don’t know what is,”

he writes to his brother, only regretting the want of a friend “to whom I might communicate my feelings when most happy.”

Probably the most interesting of Richard’s letters is that in which he describes a visit to the Royal George on the day before she foundered, and his attempts to resuscitate some of the survivors. He reflects severely on “the careless Indifference, to call it no Worse, of the generality of People” at Portsmouth on the occasion.

George’s acquaintance included Townley, the collector of antiques; Henderson, the actor; Hoole, translator of Ariosto; the poet Mickle; and John Ireland, Hogarth’s biographer. He had refused, he says, invitations to meet Dr. Johnson and Sheridan, the latter being “free-thinking and over-bearing.” He drew well, dabbled in journalism, amused himself with optics, and claimed to have invented both

“a Method of Throwing opaque bodies on plain surfaces magnified to about 50 times their diameter,”

and a process for “etching words instead of landscapes.” He was also an active Tory politician. To Ipswich he once

“carried near 80 London votes down and canvassed 4 times over above 170—which with 30 new made Freemen did the business,” he triumphantly tells his brother.

Miss Black is rather sparing of annotations, though she has entered sympathetically enough into the spirit of the correspondence. She passes without comment Richard’s remark to his brother that a lady of his acquaintance had asked him to procure

“a 4th Book lately publish’d by a Mr. Gibbons [*sic*], to which (not being Orthodox) some Bishop has lately wrote an answer.”

The lady thought this publication (which was vol. i. of ‘The Decline and Fall’) worth only a crown, and would not give a guinea for all her curiosity. A reference to the ‘D.N.B.’ would have informed the editor that the Irish giant, O’Brien or Cotter, whom George saw in the Strand in 1784 lived till 1806, and that the one whose death was recorded in *The Gentleman’s Magazine* in 1783, was named Byrne.

The Indian Scene. By J. A. Spender.
(Methuen & Co.)

'THE INDIAN SCENE' is a reprint of articles contributed to *The Westminster Gazette* by its editor during his visit to India for the Delhi Durbar, with some added material. The sojourn was short, and it is easy to yield to the temptation to stamp temporary impressions with an *imprimatur* which they do not deserve. On the other hand, freedom from prepossession and prejudice serves to illuminate the shadowy mysteries of India with a wisdom which does not belong to the jaded expert, and Mr. Spender in a modest Preface warns us that his impressions are to be taken for what they are worth, and no more.

The book falls into two distinct divisions, descriptive and critical, of which the former is especially attractive in its freshness of treatment. As an interpreter of the fascinations of India Mr. Spender arrests our attention, because he is content to tell us just what he saw and felt as he yielded to the spell of the East. To writers like Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Mrs. Flora Annie Steele everyday life in India is too familiar for adequate description.

"This homely record of the things that strike a man who has never seen the East before" will recall the land of regrets very nearly to those who have learnt to serve and to love it, and will help the uninitiated to realize that it is not altogether a place of unrest. As a critic, however—for he never pretends to prophetic insight—Mr. Spender makes no contribution of profound value to the solution of Indian problems. He is rather an interested observer who when it comes to the considered judgment yields place to a scientific inquirer like Sir Valentine Chirol. In fact, he claims no higher rank for himself, avoiding the considered judgment with no little dexterity, so that neither his occasional candour nor apologetic diffidence may offend. Personal observation of the common features of Indian life and scenery cannot but carry more conviction than political opinions founded necessarily, to a very large extent, upon hearsay and casual conversation. Yet we feel that Mr. Spender strives throughout to be impartial and sincere; and his criticism is so temperate and suggestive that his estimate of officials and their work in India should displease neither the governing class nor the governed.

On opening the book we are confronted by an inevitable first chapter containing reflections on Imperial mail-bags and the P. & O. Company, which served, no doubt, as a reminder, or even a guarantee, to his readers that Mr. Spender had really started on his mission, but might here with advantage have been omitted. But when our author sets foot in India, he gives us charming glimpses of native life in Bombay; of picturesque features revealed from the railway train going North, and inventoried in the great cities of Ahmedabad and Ajmere—each one described with a lightness of touch and a felicity of language

which make these chapters seem all too short. We see clearly enough the immense human hives in Bombay; the innumerable blue crows; the pale blue-green grass; the lead-coloured buffaloes; the walnut-coloured man of the fields; the shapeless mass of orange cotton which is woman; the railway station with its riot of colour and fancy restrained by no sumptuary law or custom; the garish, disordered litter of the dusty town with its labyrinths of alleys and its splotches of pantomime hues; and, above and beyond, a blurred vision of brown stone wrought into an infinity of exquisite and extravagant forms that give place in the end to the factory chimneys of India in the making. In such phrase-pictures as these Mr. Spender is at his best, and we gladly follow him to the great camp at Delhi, and on to the North-West Frontier, to learn what guide-books do not tell us.

The Delhi pageant itself is described in a few breathless paragraphs; but particular emphasis is laid upon that desire of India for a sovereign which, waking at last from an uneasy slumber, granted to the King-Emperor in person what had been denied to his Government—proof enough, as Mr. Spender justly observes, that the peoples of India are still leagues away from the philosophy of parliamentarians and constitutionalists. A visit to Lundi Kotla by the Khyber road evokes the author's admiration for the denizens of "the prickly hedge," and a ready appreciation of the tact and patience required to cope with the problems of Afghanistan and its borders, where the fate of India may any day hang in the balance.

The last nine chapters contain for the most part Mr. Spender's impressions regarding the position of the Government and its general relations with the people of India. With this section of the book we have no great fault to find, except that mere impressions are hazardous things in politics. The point of view is naturally limited by opinions encountered in high places, and the conclusions arrived at are tentative. Mr. Spender appears to have considerable hopes of the revivalist spirit, and some expectation of political agitation drifting into economic and educational channels; and he makes allusion to two practical questions of increasing importance—the appointment of Indians to higher offices, and the administration of justice where white men are charged with offences against their coloured brethren. In neither case, however, does the writer's information appear to be sufficiently comprehensive, whilst the citation of three criminal cases hardly constitutes an argument against European juries, with whose verdicts the presiding judge is at liberty to interfere. These, perhaps, are instances where mere impressions ought to be accepted with caution. The chapter on 'Cantonment and City' brings out the ineffaceable contrast between East and West, and the complete externality of the two systems to each other. This remarkable feature of British rule has stood the test of time, and can be fully comprehended only after prolonged

residence in India. The new-comer has a natural sympathy with purely intellectual development, without fully realizing the many difficulties and trials that spring from its artificial and unnatural growth. The whole story is a long one, and Mr. Spender can hardly have had an opportunity to study it fully. India, no doubt, is being changed, and the new spirit must be treated sympathetically; but sympathy means, as Indian officials also very well understand, not social familiarity, but fellow-feeling, or the capacity to tolerate and to understand the opposite point of view. Mr. Spender is, however, correct in his idea that officials in India are too prone to criticize each other, and this tendency is far more damaging than the utterances of Mr. Keir Hardie or other critics of bureaucracy. The extraordinary incapacity of Indian civilians for public speaking is adequately emphasized; but any idea that India in the present day, offers scope for original and adventurous minds is likely to meet with disappointment, when admittedly there is pessimism and masterly inactivity at head-quarters. We have gradually evolved in India the most elaborate system of paternal government in the world, and may soon be unable to bear the burden, if we only endeavour to satisfy the ambitions of a discontented minority. Mr. Spender pleads for a Government which will venture to make experiments and mistakes; but in all Oriental countries precedents are easier to create than to unmake, and the mass of routine work has attained paralysing dimensions. What is required is patience on the one side, and less passion for notoriety on the other.

We must not omit a word of regret that no space is found for comment upon Calcutta, or the Native States, or educational policy, which last, as Sir Valentine Chirol's book shows, is the most critical question of the hour in India. Instead, we have a dialogue upon religion, a note on Indian buildings, and some interesting details regarding the scientific combat with the plague. The discussion of religious doctrines brings out the silent absorption by Hinduism of kindred cults, in contrast to the proselytizing tendency of Mohammedan and Christian beliefs; but the author's conclusion that pure religion, as such, has still a strong practical influence on Hindu character is more than questionable.

Mr. Spender's book will be full of interest to those who already know something of India, and to the general public it should be a welcome stimulus to the acquisition of a closer acquaintance with the most fascinating portion of our Empire. It is the result of quick and shrewd insight; and, moreover, is written in good taste, without partisanship, and with a proper sense of its author's personal inexperience of Indian problems—for which reason alone it will more than repay perusal.

George Borrow: the Man and his Books.
By Edward Thomas. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE amplitude of Mr. Thomas's quotations, which form quite a third part of the text, suggests that he has written in the main for readers who are as unacquainted with his hero; and we are confirmed in this impression when we find him, in his chapter 'What is Truth?' setting aside with needless emphasis some of the more obvious misconceptions to which Borrow's methods have exposed him:—

"Borrow was not going to commit himself to incontrovertible statements such as are or might be made to a Life Insurance Company. He had no command of a tombstone style, and would not have himself circumscribed with full Christian name, date of birth, &c., as a sexton or parish clerk might have done for him."

These explanations would have been useful when 'Lavengro' first appeared, but it might be argued that at present it is of more importance to the ordinary reader to understand how near Borrow's life was to his writings than how far from them. Careless of form, and bearing in its style not a few traces of hurried composition, Mr. Thomas's work has yet a pleasing vitality and something genial in its tone and flavour which bring it very close in sympathy to its original. The lover of Borrow may feel that he does not always need Mr. Thomas, but he will never feel uncomfortable in his hands. Our author has taken, as it were, a plunge into the clear, cool stream of Borrowian romance, and has come out exhilarated.

This exhilaration, while it gives a great deal of charm to his monograph, seems to have dulled his perception in regard to one point which we hold to be essential to a final appreciation of Borrow's genius. Exhilaration is after all only the second of his gifts; the abiding source of his appeal lies deeper. Mr. Thomas has seen clearly that the tissue of Borrow's work had often an astonishing prosiness—that it was quite characteristic of him to speak of an elegant female or to call the moon a luminary, to commit, in fact, all the familiar sins of Early Victorianism; he has seen his vanity, his egotism, his craving to surround himself with a veil of mystery, and how through the natural frankness of his nature these foibles drove him to an exaggerated use of the stock artifices of his time. But Mr. Thomas fancies that all these things are unimportant because the exhilaration and the mystery are themselves so real. This is true in a sense, yet it is inconclusive. Few writers can infuse tenderness into such words as "female" or "luminary," but Borrow can. Language takes on a unique suppleness or the expression of his thought; there is no term so cumbrous but it will melt into the curve along which his sentence is to flow. Never was there a style touched with a subtler or a more pervasive magic. The truth surely is that there is

a sense in which Borrow's exhilaration and his more obvious mysteries are, not only to us as we read, but to him as he writes of them, unreal, and that it is by reason of a conflict between their real and unreal elements that they attain to their inexplicable beauty.

It is impossible to read his account of "the horrors" in 'Lavengro' without perceiving that the man for whom life included torments of this kind, with the intensity of consciousness, the urgency of self-discipline, the spiritual isolation which they imply, will necessarily look upon all the affairs of men, and upon his own share in them, with eyes deepened at once by his suffering and by his conquest. With an abnormal power of sympathy he will unite habits of abnormal indifference; his conduct will exhibit strange minglings of intimacy and aloofness; irresistibly attracted to him, we shall find ourselves, if we endeavour to approach too closely, unaccountably repelled. Further, although by self-conquest he will have enlarged his spiritual stature, his growth will have been—in part at least—a forced and artificial growth, and it will have been forced by the fear of defeat. He is a man of immense energies, but his energies have something in them terrible to himself, and he must harass them perpetually lest they turn upon him and devour him. Physically and intellectually, therefore, he lives hard, and from self-consciousness in extremities seeks refuge in strange contacts, violent companions, the free life of the road. He has natural sympathies with vagabondage, no doubt, but it is the contrast of this life with his own, the escape from the inward gnawing self, the hope of ousting that fiend and becoming plain George Borrow, the gentleman of six-feet-three—these hopes, these alleviations, it is that are the soul of the enterprise, and yet everywhere the inescapable self goes with him, and the world in its most tangible aspects remains a dream.

Beneath the "gusto," therefore, and the mystery which Mr. Thomas so admirably describes, there lies the deeper mystery of a soul tortured, schooled, solitary, susceptible, absorbed, very little impressed by such trials as overwhelm the ordinary man, and yet capable of more than human compassion—a man who can still be playful when others would long since have reached the limits of bare endurance, and who, when he becomes serious, and puts fisticuffs, horseplay, outlawry, and even egotism with its screens and refuges on one side, can speak with a voice as soft, as simple, and as compelling as a child's.

Mr. Thomas says that Borrow's style is not remarkable for small felicities, and we can understand his meaning. Yet Borrow has phrases that haunt us unforgettably. Everywhere of his work at its chosen moments has also the quality of spring flowers pushing to the light through melting snow.

AMERICA AND AMERICANS.

THE six months which Mr. Nelson Fraser spent in the States were evidently used to good advantage. It is not possible to see America in that time, and few of her citizens visit half of the States in a lifetime. But Mr. Fraser took with him a faculty of observation developed by visits to many countries. He sees America with that detachment which no observer can bring to the estimate of his own country. He has read American history sufficiently for the purposes of a general estimate without attempting the exhaustive studies of the scientific historian. But he is primarily concerned with what he has himself observed, with current problems, into which he has diligently inquired, and with the special and general impressions which were forced upon his mind. The study is valuable, because Mr. Fraser has a shrewd knowledge of the world, and the sympathy which makes a man a good judge of character.

He is evidently writing for English readers, and has not thought it necessary to allow for American sensitiveness to criticism. He has expressed his judgments with the same frankness with which we in England are accustomed to criticize ourselves, without too much considering, as certain English authors have done, whether he may please or displease the American public. He sees the possibilities of this expanding, self-sufficient nation, which has not yet exploited all the resources of its territory; he sees certain weaknesses and dangers, and on these puts his finger unhesitatingly.

A fact which he emphasizes again and again throughout the book is one which is thoroughly appreciated in America, but is not sufficiently realized in this country. The newspapers of England constantly allude to our "American cousins"; Americans do not allude to their "English cousins"—the fact being that the inhabitants of the States are becoming less and less English by origin or temperament.

"America has always been, what she is still, a country of mixed blood, and not only that, but, from a very early period, this mixed blood has flowed in the veins of a new people."

To-day, out of a hundred millions, eighteen millions are of German origin, and Mr. Fraser fancifully attributes to German influence the warmth of temper, the sentimentalism, the love of home, and the serious interest in cooking which distinguish America in common with Germany. Probably he over-estimates the continued influence of the once considerable Dutch strain; but whilst it is unnecessarily ingenious to find in some American ex-

America, Old and New: Impressions of Six Months in the States. By J. Nelson Fraser. (Ouseley.)

Changing America: Studies in Contemporary Society. By Edward Alsworth Ross. (Fisher Unwin.)

positions of public policy a counterpart to the "slimness" of the Dutch Boers, it is historically just to find a connexion between the American and Dutch Declarations of Independence. There is a growing Jewish population which tends to abandon Jewish orthodoxy. There is an enormous Irish element, which, the author declares, has contributed nothing to American principles "except an unforgiving hatred of England." He might have added that Italians are now immigrating in very large numbers, and form a substantial element in the population. Magyars, Poles, Russians, Bulgars, and Greeks go to swell it also—diverse peoples who are quickly assimilated, and in their turn react upon the national character.

To this flood of foreign immigration, then, as much as to the speedy growth of wealth, must be attributed the change in the American people since the Civil War, a change observed by all critics. This is the prime cause, in the author's opinion, of the growth of corruption in national and municipal politics. The presence of "legions of foreigners," who have "often been densely ignorant and unable to understand the very complicated political system of the country," offered "a chance for scoundrels such as the world has never seen before."

"Men of principle who did not join in the game were numerous, but for various reasons they left politics alone.... Moreover, a real pride in American institutions and a delight in the free life of America for more than one generation blinded people to what was growing up in this country."

He mentions the significant facts that politicians seldom place their political principles before the country in set speeches; that speeches when made are not reported in the newspapers, and therefore not generally discussed; and that there is in the national character a love of bluff and "sharp practice" which may be seen even in the national game of baseball. He might have added that the real public men of America are not the politicians, but the great business men. Every one knows more about Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Pierpont Morgan than about President Taft; and it is probably not too much to say that the great captains of industry exercise more influence upon the life of the nation than the leaders of the political parties.

Mr. Fraser sees the good as well as the bad side of the big Trusts. To those who created them he gives the credit of the organization of American industry and the making of the national wealth. He explains the manner in which they are tempted to abuse their power, but over-estimates the value of recent anti-Trust legislation, the spirit of which has been very easily evaded. Every one is now aware that the nominal dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust completely failed to affect the control of the oil trade.

The author seems to think that it is chiefly the Socialists who object to the

unalterable cast-iron Constitution, which has so often resisted beneficent legislation, and in the last resort rests upon the interpretation of the courts. As a matter of fact nearly all disinterested persons in all classes are disposed to grumble at it. It is the great bulwark of the Trusts. The Workmen's Compensation Act—a measure generally approved—was declared contrary to its principles. The majority of intelligent Americans, whilst they still cherish the idea of the Constitution, constantly complain of its application.

If Mr. Fraser severely criticizes the public life of the United States, he eulogizes the eagerness for social progress displayed by the people themselves. Americans are aware of many of the evils which have sprung from industrialism, and have set themselves with enthusiasm to ameliorate the conditions of life. Our author notes especially the care which is taken of the sick or the physically deformed, and, most important of all, the thoroughness of the educational system. Even the artisan classes realize the importance of education, and any boy of intelligence may find his way through the various grades which end in the University. The result is—and Mr. Fraser's remarks are perfectly true—that the rank and file of the people are far better educated than the rank and file of English people; and this must give them an enormous advantage in the future. The corresponding defect is that even higher education is generally based upon the utilitarian idea—the fitting of men for business rather than for all the purposes of life—with the result that culture, in the broader sense of the term, is for the most part a monopoly of women; and to this fact, Mr. Fraser thinks, may be attributed the sentimentality and the lack of creativeness in art which are at present evident. We should notice, none the less, that he seems to have much more admiration for the women of America than for the men.

Certain errors have crept into Mr. Fraser's book. He mentions two cents as the lowest price for a newspaper in the East. The average price is one cent. He says that "capital has not found it worth while to corrupt" the Press, whereas it is notorious that much of the Press is "owned" in the sinister sense of the term. He speaks of eight or nine dollars a week as the lowest labourer's wage, and thinks that "no intelligent man" need stay at this level. But tens of thousands of workers in Massachusetts were receiving less than seven dollars a week at the time of the Lawrence strike this year. He speaks of the good supply of drinking water in the cities; in most of the big Eastern cities, at any rate, that supply is particularly poor. We are not able to understand by what stretch of imagination he can describe Paris as the "prototype" of New York.

But Mr. Fraser's work is of more value than many books about America which have recently been written by distinguished English authors. For he has not been

content with the ingenious exposition of random impressions. He has taken the trouble to collect facts, and, as a rule, to verify them. He has put aside personal prejudices. He has approached his enormous subject in a practical, and to some extent in a scientific, spirit. His book is informing and suggestive. It clears away many popular errors, and therefore deserves a careful reading.

Dr. Ross is a Professor of Sociology in the University of Wisconsin, and his volume of essays is a typical product of American Universities. These centres of study, which are now to be found all over the States, are not bound up, like the old Universities of England, in philological, historical, and metaphysical studies. Few of them are refuges for classical erudition and disinterested culture, but they at least provide disinterested and well-instructed criticism of modern society and politics—a criticism which the ordinary public life of America fails to provide. Dr. Ross in his volume on 'Changing America' discusses a variety of questions referring to democracy in general, and the American democracy in particular. He is sometimes misleading in his use of statistics. For instance, when speaking of the falling birth-rate, he points out that the percentage of decline since the seventies has been heavier in England than in any other European country. This gives an entirely false impression. The rate of increase in England forty years ago was high; the rate of increase now is not so high. The percentage given merely shows a falling-off from English standards of increase, and is valueless for the purpose of comparison with other countries. France is confronted, not with a diminishing rate of increase, but with an actual decrease. However, this misleading statement does not affect his main point, which is that the restriction of families is becoming general, and that this is not the unmixed evil it is commonly supposed to be.

The increase of divorce in the States is due, in his opinion, not to a growing laxity in morals or family affection, but to the fact that women are economically freer than they were. He shows the evils of the employment of young women in industry; it is using up the vitality and human capital of the country, and he demands restricted hours of labour and improved conditions of work. His chapters on commercialism and the suppression of news in journalism are brief, but to the point. Perhaps his most interesting essays are those in which he shows that the typical America is the America of the Middle-West. He is frank in his criticism, eager to sweep away abuses, and essentially an optimist. The book is not profound, and does not at any time probe far below the surface; but it affords a good example of the enthusiasm for progressive democracy which is abundant among American intellectual classes.

EDUCATIONAL CLASSICS.

THAT education should be co-extensive with human life will be admitted by all thinking persons. We are in danger of forgetting that a young man or woman's education does not cease when he or she leaves school or college. On the contrary, we ought to say—adapting Solon's apophthegm—"Call no man educated till he is dead," and viewed in this light, education need fear comparison for dignity and loftiness with few other subjects.

However, the word is commonly employed in a more limited sense—a sense which conjures up visions of class-rooms (often dingy), time-tables, "subjects" jostling one another for precedence or mere existence, schedules, competitive examinations, wrangling theorists, perhaps even (appalling word) pedagogy itself. A noisy, dusty scene this. Can one wonder that outsiders vote the whole thing arid, tiresome, dull? Nay, they may even be pardoned for forgetting that underneath so much smoke and smother there swarm and struggle the millions of young human beings for whom it is all created. Here is a new series of "Educational Classics" to help us anew to realize who it is we are called upon to educate.

To judge from the titles of the volumes announced as ready, it is the excellent design of publisher and editor to offer documents illustrative of the trend of European theories of education from the Renaissance to the nineteenth century. It is to be feared that in the past too many young men have drifted into teaching without any acquaintance with educational theory, simply reproducing the methods in which they themselves were taught, whether these were good or bad; and although no amount of theory will make the unsuitable man into a good teacher, the right man, by a patient study of it, may add not a little to his professional excellence.

Taking the books before us in their chronological order, we are confronted with a name not generally familiar. Juan Luis Vives of Valencia belonged to the great period of Ferdinand and Isabella. These princes not only fostered the learning of the Renaissance, but also saw to it that in their kingdom its benefits were extended to women as well as to men. Their own daughter Catherine was learned, and a Spanish University numbered at least two ladies among its professors. Consequently the idea of "the higher education of women" was familiar to Vives when, a resident at the Court of Henry VIII., he composed for the benefit of Catherine's daughter, the Princess Mary, his 'Instruction of a

Christian Woman.' A devout Catholic, Vives had yet broken with mediæval tradition. The associate of Erasmus at Louvain, he had come to see that ignorance is not the natural ally of piety. He anticipated a later humanist—Walter Bagehot—in asserting that goodness by itself does not make perfect character, but that learning must be added. At the same time he retained certain conventional ideas with regard to woman's obedience and silence, qualities which he desired to see exemplified in girls outside the cloister. As to obedience, by the way, we may remember that Kant was equally insistent, and not in the case of girls only. "Above all things," he says, "obedience is an essential factor in the character of a child." Vives desired that girls should study household management, and was as anxious for them to learn medicine as any modern enthusiast is that they should get a knowledge of "first aid." When the unhappy Catherine was divorced Vives, as one of her sympathizers, suffered banishment. "There is nothing so grievous," he had written, "in which the mind cannot find some solace. This is my motto." Let us trust that he found in it a source of fortitude.

From the sixteenth-century Spaniard we pass to the seventeenth-century Englishman; and as Rousseau, to some extent, followed in Locke's footsteps, it will be convenient to consider these two together. Locke was wholly dissatisfied with English education as he found it. Renaissance learning, having triumphed over mediævalism, was itself in evil case. The schools were not progressive. Little was taught, he complains, except Latin and Greek, and that in the dullest and ineptest fashion. He deliberately recommends, after a caustic survey of the schools, that young gentlemen should be taught by a private tutor at their own homes. He held good principles and good manners to be of greater importance than mere learning, and declares he has not found a school in which a parent can rely on their being insisted upon. And, until he finds it, he would have no man "hazard his son's innocence and virtue for a little Greek and Latin." Our public schools are infinitely better than those of Locke's day. We have found room for those "modern" studies which he so highly valued; we attach more importance, it is to be hoped, to "objects and processes" than to "names and words." Yet to re-read his strictures may prove a wholesome remedy for undue complacency.

In two important particulars Locke and Rousseau are agreed—their dislike of school education, and their insistence on the training of children by a discipline, in the first instance, of the organs of sense. Here, however, the resemblance ceases. Rousseau's devotion to "nature" makes him a hater of books, "because they only teach people to talk about what they do not understand." However, "since we must have them," he will have one only—the sole one which, in his opinion, "affords

a complete textbook of natural education. Is it Aristotle? No. Is it Pliny? Is it Buffon? No.—It is 'Robinson Crusoe.'" While Locke gravely asserts that "the Fables of Æsop is almost the only book that I know fit for children," Rousseau makes a really damaging attack upon La Fontaine. In Locke's opinion "as nothing teaches, so nothing delights, more than history"; but Rousseau views history with a cold suspicion.

We must, in fact, be eclectics where educational writers are concerned. Locke, for all his sound sense, is something of a Philistine. He despises poetry, is indifferent to art, and for the study of the English language names no sublimer models than Chillingworth and Cudworth! Stimulating and suggestive as are Rousseau's theories, they are saturated with paradox, and often wildly impracticable. It can hardly be supposed that any one ever did or ever would attempt to educate a human being on his system. Voltaire, in one of his 'Contes,' imagines a person so trained, and makes us see the pitfalls which beset the unhappy youth who has been brought up wholly in accordance with "nature." The doctrine of evolution, with whatever limitations it be accepted, has superseded alike Locke's *tabula rasa* and Rousseau's theory of the inevitable rightness of the first promptings of nature.

It remains to say a word about the editing of these useful volumes. The setting given by Prof. Watson to the writings of Vives and others is eminently attractive. His Introduction and comments are lucid; he tells us all we want to know. Of Locke Prof. Adamson writes weightily, but his style has suffered somewhat by a compression which was perhaps unavoidable. Prof. Archer's account of Rousseau is capable and interesting, but his translation is not always pleasing. Such phrases as "if nothing is to be required of children from obedience" (p. 119) and "children are at first purely motor beings" (p. 147) stand in need of alteration.

From a Pedagogue's Sketch-Book. By Francis G. Duckworth. (Fisher Unwin.)

OUR pedagogue handles a satiric pencil deftly, and his sketches are well worth inspection. They afford an insight into the ordinary life of a Public School which is denied to the casual visitor on speech-days and other full-dress occasions. One or two of them may seem a little blurred, but the great majority achieve both clearness and suggestiveness. Mr. Duckworth, an assistant master, writes of what he knows, depicting scenes and matters typical of those in which he has himself played a part. A keen observer, and dowered with sympathy and constructive ability, he has turned his ample material to excellent account.

Truly delightful is the episode entitled 'Higher Criticism among the Babes.'

Educational Classics:—Arnold.

Vives and the Renaissance Education of Women. Edited by Foster Watson.

The Educational Writings of John Locke. Edited by John William Adamson.

Rousseau on Education. Edited by R. L. Archer.

Mr. Simmons, who is "very, very young and takes himself very seriously," is explaining to a class whose average age is about fourteen that the Flood was only a partial inundation. A thoughtful silence on the part of the boys—"they were wondering what manner of man he was"—has encouraged him to pass on to an account of the early Chaldean civilization, and he is tackling Sargon I. when a question interrupts him. "Sir, about the Flood. Mustn't it have been very funny for people on the ground to see the ships and things going about over the tops of the trees?" Mr. Simmons, clever as he is, cannot understand the boy's meaning, not even when the question is repeated. He looks round the form appealingly, and another boy rises to the occasion: "I see what he means, sir. He thinks the Flood stopped short like a wall, sir, so that beyond where it stopped you could look up and see the ships going about on top of the Flood." "Yes, sir," assents the other, "that's it, sir. Mustn't it have been very funny, sir?" This, we are told, was the death-blow of Higher Criticism in the lower third.

Again, we are made to see the lower-fifth boy entertained at tea by his form master, and entertaining him with talk that is "cheerful, ingenuous, and wholly egoistical"; agonizing over his Latin verses; showing up some one else's "lines"; grumbling at his food; and "ragging" the French master. Do not these things, though some of them should, of course, make us blush, bring back the days of our own prime?

The masters, too, those superior beings who caused us so much perplexity, interest, and—occasionally—alarm, live again for us in these pages. We appreciate, as of old we did not, their laborious and self-denying days, and in too many cases, alas! their ill-requited toil and wretched prospects. Not that Mr. Duckworth draws them as paragons; on the contrary, he does not spare their foibles; but his satire is never venomous, not even when he wings his shafts against those foolishly indulgent parents who thwart the schoolmaster's efforts and are their own children's worst enemies. It is greatly to be wished that such persons might read particularly 'Reports' and 'A Study in Environment.' Doubtless there are living head masters to whom Fuller's encomium of Richard Mulcaster is applicable: "The prayers of cockering mothers prevailed with him as much as the requests of indulgent fathers, rather increasing than mitigating his severity on their offending child"; but how can they prevent "cockering" in the holidays?

To all parents, at any rate, this book can be heartily recommended, and indeed, to every one interested in educational problems, not least among which is the present notoriously unsatisfactory position of the assistant master. This is a national discredit, and the nation ought to look to it.

NEW NOVEL.

Mrs. Lancelot, a Comedy of Assumptions.
By Maurice Hewlett. (Macmillan & Co.)

If a reviewer of the Early Victorian period could be induced to bestow a glance at our modern English fiction, he would probably inform us roundly that we were making heroics out of dishonour. A retort could no doubt be found, but it must be confessed that the hedonistic spirit of our day has not succeeded in giving quite the desired effect of brilliance and triumph to its anecdotes of conscientious adultery. Even Mr. Hewlett, whose place is in the front rank of living novelists, does not impart to such an anecdote the super-anecdotal value which attaches to fables provided with morals. He has seen, like all acute observers, that the characteristic misfortune of women is a post-nuptial awakening to the life of desire and action; and in *Mrs. Lancelot*, his latest heroine, he presents a carefully chosen or compiled embodiment of the victim of pre-nuptial torpor and "assumptions." Unfortunately, after making a demonstration of disunion in wedlock, Mr. Hewlett surrenders the pen to that part of his ego which may be called the knight errant; and after we have listened to the oration which convinces Mr. Lancelot of his failure and offence as a husband, we almost fancy that the shade of Grant Allen has hurriedly persuaded Mr. Hewlett to wind up in the style of a "Hilltop" tract.

Nevertheless, this performance is, for the most part, elaborately artistic, though an irritating carelessness is occasionally manifest in statement and expression. An attempt is made to depict English society as it was in the closing years of George IV.'s reign, and a personage enjoying the prestige, and displaying some of the characteristics, of the Duke of Wellington, makes love to Mrs. Lancelot, who with her husband (his secretary) resides in his town house. Thomas Moore appears as the friend of another poet whose style is, perhaps pardonably, similar to that of the author of 'Artemision.' It is apropos of one of the least successful of his confrère's effusions that Moore is made to say:—

"Keats couldn't have done that, the sweet fellow. He liked proverbial endings—ran sententious as he drooped. What is it? 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty,' tum-ti-tum. Yes, that's a way. But I like yours.... Here's another...."

Such writing has the very sound of lips smacking against the Blarney-stone, and belongs much more obviously to comedy than does the result of the "assumptions" which deceived Mrs. Lancelot and her husband.

In fact, the comedy of Mrs. Lancelot's marriage is smothered—in deference, perhaps, to Mrs. Grundy. Mr. Lancelot, at once jealous and frigid, sly and stiff, heroically reasonable after incredible

stupidity, is a human paradox—a bloodless man who bleeds. Such comedy as attaches to paradox is expressed unconsciously by him; but he does not permit us to forget that he is a literary invention. We see him clearly, however, in his relations with his ducal employer; and especially we see the duke, who is all through the book a clearly defined character, acting and speaking consistently with the temperament (not necessarily the Iron Duke's) which the reader is enabled to ascribe to him.

The aim of the book, if we may disregard the title-page is not so much comic as emancipatory. "The swift clouds were hierophants" to the poet who dragged Mrs. Lancelot from the bondage initiated by a priest of the Church of England. Mr. Hewlett, through this poet, attempts to poeticize—in other words, to encircle with an atmosphere sunlit and pure—a wife who has escaped adulterously from her pacific and fairly respectable husband. The attempt has artistic merit, for Mr. Hewlett is himself a poet; and the novel as a whole is clever and imaginative; but it lacks force, as though fatigued by rising above conventions.

"LOONIE."

Monreith.

I HAVE not seen Dr. Jakobsen's Norse-Shetlandic Dictionary, whereof I have read with interest the notice in your issue of last Saturday. I think your reviewer has fallen into error in glossing Dr. Jakobsen's *luni* as "loonie (lunatic)." In Aberdeenshire and North-Eastern Scotland "loonie" (i.e., little loon) is the common expression for a boy.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

GOLF, DUTCH OR SCOTCH.

Aspley Guise.

THAT golf was known as early in the Low Countries as in Scotland seems clear. My oldest Dutch print of winter sports, by F. Huys, probably after P. Breughel the elder, and of about 1550, shows the usual *kolver*. That it was originally played to a hole was shown by Mr. Martin Hardie, who in *Golf Illustrated* of March 15th, 1901, reproduced a charming miniature from a Bruges Book of Hours of 1500-20, in which a player is putting out—apparently the last hole in front of the club house!

To Mr. del Court's quotation I can add another from Six van Chandelier's 'Poesij' of 1657 (quoted at length by Buttingh-Wichers, 'Schaatsenrijden' of 1888). This describes the whole game of ice-golf and its player's tools: "sijne schotse klik Van Palm, drij vingers breed, een dik Met loot erin" (his Scotch cleek of three fingers broad, one thick, with lead in it). My Dutch is rusty, but Van Chandelier certainly seems to describe the game as played sometimes: "om.... een vaan in t' lach"—to a flag in the hole.

G. HERBERT FOWLER.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Theology.

Balmforth (Ramsden), THE ETHICAL AND RELIGIOUS VALUE OF THE NOVEL, 5/ net. Allen

Mr. Balmforth is of opinion that the novelist exercises a much wider influence than the preacher, and his book consists of a series of essays on various famous novels, and the lessons to be drawn from them. These essays were originally given as discourses to the author's congregation in Cape Town, and strike us as conscientiously done.

Durrant (Rev. Henry Bickersteth), THE MIND OF A MASTER-BUILDER, 2/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton

An interpretation of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians. The chapters are the substance of addresses given at Retreats of Clergy in North India in 1910-11.

Figgs (John Neville), CIVILISATION AT THE CROSS ROADS, 5/ net. Longmans
For notice see p. 297.

Jones (Sir Henry), THE IMMANENCE OF GOD AND THE INDIVIDUALITY OF MAN. Manchester, Rawson & Co.

A reprint of a short lecture having as its subject the inscription on a tablet erected in Balliol College Chapel, to the memory of R. L. Nettleship.

Moore (Edward Caldwell), AN OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN THOUGHT SINCE KANT, 2/6 net. Duckworth

The object of the series "Studies in Theology," of which this volume forms a part, is to present, at a reasonable price, the conclusions of representative scholars on religious problems.

More Golden than Gold. Bible House
The illustrated report of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the year ending March 31st last.

Mosher (William Eugene), THE PROMISE OF THE CHRIST-AGE IN RECENT LITERATURE, 5/ net. Putnam

An investigation of the writings of novelists and dramatists of international repute which, in the author's opinion, supports the assumption that the most varied and widespread movements of our day align themselves with respect to the personality of Christ. The material available from English sources is small compared with that from Germany and Sweden, owing probably more to our inherent dislike of the literary or dramatic treatment of sacred themes than to any monopoly of materialism.

Newman (Cardinal John Henry), APOLOGIA PRO VITA SUA, with Introduction by Dr. Charles Sarsfield, 1/ net. Dent

It will be interesting to know how far this book, fascinating to many minds, will make its way with the general public. Dr. Sarsfield has some excellent sentences on Newman's character, and, though his glowing language occasionally oversteps the mark, he says much that is noteworthy. Here, as in the case of Tennyson, violent matter is printed which the author himself suppressed. The excuse offered is not convincing to us. The book as Newman left it betrays a sufficiently vivid personality. In "Everyman's Library."

Swedenborg (Emanuel), THE DIVINE LOVE AND WISDOM, 1/ net. Dent

"Heaven and Hell" has already appeared in "Everyman's Library," and Messrs. Dent now present "The Divine Love and Wis-

dom," with a scholarly Introduction by Sir Oliver Lodge. The translation has been revised by Mr. F. Bayley.

Texts and Studies, Contributions to Biblical and Patristic Literature: Vol. VIII. No. 3, THE ODES OF SOLOMON, 6/ net. Cambridge University Press

A general account of the early Christian hymn-book which forms the subject of the present publication will be found in *The Athenæum* for Jan. 15, 1910, where, in our review of Dr. Rendel Harris's original edition of the work, we laid due emphasis on the importance of the newly discovered text. Since that time Dr. Harris himself has given us a second enlarged edition of his book, and fresh translations of the Odes have appeared in German, French, and ancient Greek, besides an interesting retranslation (naturally always a problematic and venturesome task) into Hebrew.

In these publications, as well as in a large number of independent articles, theories of a diametrically opposed character have been brought forward with regard to these deeply religious songs. The prevailing opinion still is that Dr. Harris was right in regarding the Odes as original Christian compositions. Dr. Harnack, on the other hand, thinks that in their original form they were Jewish, the Christian element being due to later interpolation; whilst Dr. Menzies goes so far as to maintain that they are "really Jewish throughout."

Bishop Bernard's view that the Odes are not only Christian throughout, but also "that the numerous allusions which they contain to baptismal doctrine and to the Eastern ritual of baptism indicate that they are Hymns of the Baptized," was first put forward in *The Journal of Theological Studies* for October, 1910; and the object of the work now before us is to fortify this theory by a systematic study of the compositions, preceded by an elaborate Introduction. The translation given is in the main that of Dr. Harris, by that scholar's "great generosity," but in the commentary the aim of proving the new editor's special thesis is steadily kept in view.

That there are many allusions in the Odes to baptismal ideas may readily be granted, but this concession need not commit one to the belief that the entire collection is a baptismal hymn-book. As significant may be regarded the fact that baptism is never mentioned. The supposition that they were associated "with the teaching of the catechumens" would explain the absence of any mention of the Eucharist in the compositions, but cannot account for the omission of the term "baptism" from hymns which were baptismal in their very nature. Nor would—in view of the fact that baptism could, in one way or another, be explained as a Pentateuchal ordinance—a sufficient explanation be found in Prof. Burkitt's idea that "the explicit statement of Christian doctrine by 'Solomon'" would be too glaring an anachronism to be admitted into pseudoeigraphical literature.

It should be added that the term "baptism" does occur in v. 19 of the hymn from St. Ephraim, quoted on pp. 20-21 of the Introduction, though (by a curious slip) the statement is there made that "baptism is not explicitly mentioned" in it.

Upton (W. Prescott), OUTLINES OF PRAYER BOOK HISTORY, with Special Reference to the Communion Service and the Law of Ministerial Vestures, 2/ net. Thyne

An attempt "to sketch the history of the Prayer Book" and "to collect information not at present available in any other hand-

book... because the real facts have only come to light through recent research." Unfortunately the "information" is ill-arranged, the author's bias always in evidence, the index poor, the treatment of vestments altogether inadequate, and the "outlines" without any reference to the Calendar, the Creeds, the Ordinal, or the Articles.

Poetry.

Avon (William), THE SOUL'S DESTINY, 5/ net. Allen

This is a large, comprehensive, and beautifully printed book. There is much dexterity in the way in which Mr. Avon handles his metres.

Ellis (Henry Daw), POEMS, MATHEMATICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS. Chiswick Press

Mr. Ellis has humour, and manages ordinary metres skilfully. His most amusing poems are scientific and mathematical.

Fairchild (Arthur H. R.), THE MAKING OF POETRY, 5/ net. Putnam

A study of the nature and value of poetry, designed to aid the student towards a consistent view of the subject.

Gibson (Wilfrid Wilson), FIRES: Book II. THE OVENS, and Other Tales; Book III. THE HARE, and Other Tales, 1/ net each. Elkin Mathews

Mr. Gibson here continues the series of poems he began in "The Stone, and Other Tales." His stories are still what may be called novelettes of low life. He always contrives to make them readable, but the thought is irresistible that he could make them equally readable in prose. In his revolt against decoration and rhythmical effects he also turns his back on that exact choice of words which always marks the best poetry. The result is that he strips his writing of everything which distinguishes poetry from prose. His feeling is genuine; he has a real insight into human nature, and a love of nature inanimate. But his theory is the theory which underlies Wordsworth's "Idiot Boy," and its worst effects are intensified by Mr. Gibson's choice of the octosyllabic line, a species of verse of which Byron deplored the fatal facility, and which should be avoided above all by versifiers whose natural bent is towards language bald or ordinary.

Gray (Thomas), POEMS, with a Selection of Letters and Essays, and an Introduction by John Drinkwater, 1/ net. Dent

The introducer here is pleasantly fit for his business, and he treats his poet admirably, explaining the things that are essential for understanding and enjoyment. In "Everyman's Library."

Purnell (Charles William), THE MODERN ARTHUR, and Other Poems, 6/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

Even a New Zealand poet (Mr. Purnell says his works were written "beneath the gleam of the Southern Cross") should not rhyme "Tangaroa" to "floor."

Rossetti (Dante Gabriel), POEMS AND TRANSLATIONS, with an Introduction by Edmund G. Gardner, 1/ net. Dent

The bulk of Rossetti's poems and the whole of "The Early Italian Poets" (with his translation of "La Vita Nuova") are included in this volume. Prof. Gardner contributes an admirable Introduction and notes on "The Early Italian Poets," partly biographical, and partly concerned with recent research. In "Everyman's Library."

Tennyson, POEMS, Vol. II. 1857-69, 1/ net. Dent

We have more than once expressed doubts as to the fairness of reproducing the work of a great artist when he has either suppressed it or altered it. This volume of "Everyman's Library," though it contains some notable things, is open to that criticism. There is some bitter controversy in it which Tennyson did not reprint. That fact, at least, should have been pointed out.

Bibliography.

Patent Office Library, SUBJECT LISTS, New Series: SUBJECT LIST OF WORKS ON HOROLOGY (comprising Determination and Division of Time, Dialling, Clocks, Watches, and other Time-Keepers) IN THE LIBRARY OF THE PATENT OFFICE, 6d. Patent Office

The New Series preserves the same form and general arrangement as the preceding one, with the exception that the headings now contain marks indicating the location of classes of books in the Library—a welcome improvement.

History and Biography.

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, translated by the Rev. James Ingram, 1/ net. Dent

It is of some interest to recall the fact that a translation of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was first published in its entirety in 1823. It is here reproduced with the original translator's Introduction. In "Everyman's Library."

Blunt (Wilfrid Seawen), THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND, 10/6 net. Swift

Though this volume is issued as the fourth of the author's series of "Egyptian Memoirs," the contents are almost entirely concerned with Ireland. The book consists for the most part of a transcription of Mr. Blunt's diary during the years 1885-8.

Bradley (R. N.), MALTA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN RACE, 8/6 net. Unwin

The author's chief object is to portray the psychological characteristics of the pre-Aryans in Europe, with a view to offering a solution of the problem as to how a people so advanced, as the Cretan discoveries show them to have been, failed to hold their own against the less cultured Aryans.

Clayton (Joseph), ROBERT KETT AND THE NORFOLK RISING, 8/6 net. Secker

This popular account of Kett's rising is based mainly on F. W. Russell's work, published in 1859. The detailed narrative is lucid and interesting, and in describing the fighting in and near Norwich the author shows himself familiar with the local topography. He does not, however, throw any new light on the causes of the rising, which still remain somewhat obscure. Norfolk was not one of the counties to which the proclamation against enclosures of June, 1548, specially applied, and does not appear to have suffered much in this respect. The insurgents' own "Requests" deal for the most part rather with small matters than with enclosures. Kett's private feud with a fellow-landowner seems to have had more to do with his action than is usually admitted. The illustrations include Crème's 'Mousehold Heath' and 'The Windmill'—the latter wrongly described—and other local views.

Crèveœur (J. Hector St. John de), LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN FARMER, with an Introduction by Barton Blake, 1/ net. Dent

Mr. Blake's able Introduction recalls among other things that Hazlitt, more than eighty

years ago, described the then unknown author of 'Letters from an American Farmer' as one of the three notable writers whom the eighteenth century had produced. In "Everyman's Library."

Cumberland Letters: BEING THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICH'D. DENNISON CUMBERLAND AND GEORGE CUMBERLAND BETWEEN THE YEARS 1771 AND 1784, edited by Clementina Black, 16/ net. Secker

For notice see p. 299.

Ellman (the late Rev. Edward Boys), RECOLLECTIONS OF A SUSSEX PARSON, 7/6 net. Skeffington

A record of Church and country life as it was in Sussex about a hundred years ago. The author was Rector of Berwick, near Lewes.

Famous Speeches, Second Series, selected and edited by Herbert Paul, 7/6 net. Pitman

Macaulay, Lincoln, Disraeli, Parnell, Gladstone, Lowell, Chamberlain, and Lord Rosebery are among those whose speeches have been drawn from. Each speech has an introductory note by the editor.

Gouldsbury (C. E.), LIFE IN THE INDIAN POLICE, 7/6 net. Chapman & Hall

The career of the author in the Indian Police has not lacked incident, and this autobiography records many adventures, humorous and otherwise.

Hallam (Henry), CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND: HENRY VII. TO GEORGE II., 3 vols., 1/ net each, with Introduction by Prof. J. H. Morgan. Dent

Prof. Morgan's Introduction is principally concerned with emphasizing the meaning of the expression "constitutional history" in Hallam's days, and in explaining the degree of reverence then felt for the English Constitution. In "Everyman's Library."

Lecky (William Edward Hartpole), LEADERS OF PUBLIC OPINION IN IRELAND: Vol. I. HENRY FLOOD, HENRY GRATTAN; and Vol. II. DANIEL O'CONNELL, 5/ net each. Longmans

Authorized edition.

Livy's History of Rome, Vol. I., translated by Canon Roberts, 1/ net. Dent

Canon Roberts's translation closely follows the original, and is eminently readable. He contributes an excellent Introduction, and brief but useful notes. In "Everyman's Library."

MacGowan (J.), MEN AND MANNERS OF MODERN CHINA, 12/6 net. Unwin

Mr. MacGowan has lived in China for fifty years, and draws largely upon his personal experiences. The chapters, with one exception, originally appeared as separate articles in *The North China Herald*, Shanghai.

Mémoire de Marie Caroline, Reine de Naples, INTITULÉ DE LA RÉVOLUTION DU ROYAUME DE SICILE, PAR UN TÉMOIN OCULAIRE, edited by R. M. Johnston, 10/6 Harvard University Press; London, Frowde

Marie Caroline, Queen of Naples, is well known through her intimacy with Lady Hamilton and Nelson. Her relations with another distinguished Englishman, Lord William Bentinck, the future Viceroy, are forgotten. Nelson was her slave, Bentinck her enemy. Nelson strained his instructions to oblige the Queen; Bentinck adhered to his instructions, despite the Queen's intrigues, and drove her from Sicily. The

story of this episode of 1811-13 has been told by Mr. Johnston in his 'Napoleonic Empire in Southern Italy.' He now publishes the Queen's own version of the affair from an MS. at Naples, which he prints in the original French, carefully edited, with an Introduction and notes in the same language (not without misprints). This 'Mémoire' was presumably intended for publication when the Congress of Vienna met, but the author died on September 8th, 1814, before the Congress opened, and her pamphlet did not appear.

The work is unsigned, and the author usually, but not always, speaks of the Queen in the third person. But there can be no doubt that Marie Caroline wrote it. Mr. Johnston in his Introduction gives some examples of the internal evidence for her authorship, but the patient reader of this violent and wordy diatribe will soon be convinced that no one but Marie Caroline could or would have produced it. The evidence from handwriting, as set forth in facsimiles of a page of the MS. and of a letter from the Queen, is in itself unconvincing; yet the corrections and additions in the MS., itself a fair copy in a secretarial hand, must be the Queen's work. The lavish use of highly confidential documents, which only Ferdinand IV. and his Queen could have possessed, and the exalted tone of many passages, are further proofs of Marie Caroline's personal responsibility for the book.

Apart from the documents, which, according to the editor, prove, when tested, to be accurately quoted—"ce qui est assez remarquable," as he says with dry humour—the 'Mémoire' has no great historic value. But it is an interesting revelation of character.

We are left with a far higher opinion of Bentinck's patience and tact than we had before. He was certainly not the "grossier caporal" of the Queen's fancy. If he erred at all, it was in dealing too gently with this "reine furieuse et insensée, cette femme méchante et sans mœurs," as the *Moniteur* called her in 1805. A woman who was suspected by her own physician of trying to poison her son deserved little consideration.

Mims (Stewart L.), COLBERT'S WEST INDIA POLICY, 8/6 net.

New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Frowde

The first detailed study of Colbert's colonial policy as applied to the West Indies, based largely on MS. material found by the author in various French archives.

O'Connor (R. F.), HIS GREY EMINENCE, THE TRUE 'FRIAR JOSEPH' OF BULWER LYTTON'S 'RICHELIEU,' a Historical Study of the Capuchin Père, Joseph François Le Clerc du Tremblay, \$1 Philadelphia, Dolphin Press

This short account of Richelieu's right-hand man and desired successor, Père Joseph, is largely based upon the work of Gustave Fagniez, and is written from a frankly Catholic standpoint. Much attention is devoted to his activities as a missionary, both personally in France and as director of attempts to convert Mohammedans and Greek Christians in the East. The second chapter describes in detail "the pivotal idea of his whole policy," his abortive promotion of a seventeenth-century crusade. A Latin epic, 'The Turcicide,' written by Père Joseph to advance the cause, which had been lost since its publication in 1625, was recently rediscovered in the Barberini Library at Rome. Mr. O'Connor misspells

Dr. Jessopp's name, and gives that of Père Joseph's Scotch instructor in Greek, George Crichton, in the barely recognizable French form of "Critton."

Parcq (Herbert du), LIFE OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, Vol. I., 9/ net.
Caxton Publishing Co.

We are not in favour of lives of the living, nor do we view with pleasure the extensive campaign of advertisement in the press which some up-to-date politicians seem to consider advisable. Mr. Lloyd George's career is apparently going to be detailed at great length, and will demand many more words than the whole biography (generally admitted to be adequate) by Mr. Winston Churchill of his father.

The photographs, including a view of Mr. George at the age of two and a half, facsimiles of writing, &c., will, we presume, have their public. It is a public used to the word "great," and about as good a judge of greatness as of the Binomial Theorem.

Price (Eleanor C.), CARDINAL DE RICHELIEU, 10/6 net.
Methuen

A study of Richelieu as a man and a statesman. The author relies largely upon the Cardinal's own letters.

Putnam (George Haven), A PRISONER OF WAR IN VIRGINIA, 1864-5, 3/6 net.
Putnam

It is interesting and pleasant to have the news of academic honours synchronizing with the publication of these vivid, gallant, and modest reminiscences of the author's share in a great war. True, the share of a prisoner in any war is, during the term of his captivity, a passive, if impatient one, and it is only of that time that we are here informed. Of the rest, however, we can infer a good deal. For instance, we observe that the sword which was taken from the young adjutant (æt. 20 or under)—on the day when he and his half-dozen volunteers got surrounded in trying to bring in an abandoned gun while the Battle of Cedar Creek was still in progress—was a presentation sword, and bore, "in addition to my own name, those of the company officers of my regiment."

We do not doubt that this opusculum, straightly fashioned in obedience to orders and without conscious literary intention, will safely survive its own publishing season. It is full of incident, pathetic and humorous, and makes the prison scene wonderfully present to the reader; while everything is regarded so objectively, and treated with so light and quick a touch, that the blithe temper and easy vitality of the young adjutant's twenty years get back into the book and give it their own quality.

Spears (J. R.), MASTER MARINERS, 1/
Williams & Norgate

A somewhat ambitious attempt to trace the history of navigation and the gradual evolution of sea-power from the time of the Phœnicians to the present day. Special attention has been devoted to the work of the earlier explorers and the voyages of the Spanish, Portuguese, and English to the newly discovered continent of America. The short account of the Phœnicians and their struggle with Rome is well done, and we have something told us of the origin and growth of the Venetians. The chapters dealing with the Spanish, Dutch, and French wars are most interesting where they indicate the effect of maritime conflict on the overseas trade of the nations involved. The author writes in a fluent and colloquial style.

Thackeray (W. M.), THE ENGLISH HUMOURISTS; THE FOUR GEORGES, with an Introduction by Walter Jerrold, 1/ net.
Dent

Mr. Jerrold deals competently and pleasantly with the personal side of the lectures, but he fails to give us a proper appreciation of their worth as history and criticism. He speaks of the charge of "disloyalty" in 'The Four Georges,' but he does not point out that Thackeray was notoriously unfair to kings, and that some of his matter can hardly be regarded as historical. Similarly in 'The English Humourists' Thackeray's strong likes and dislikes affected his writing to a considerable extent, and made him an advocate rather than a judge. In "Everyman's Library."

Thomas (Edward), GEORGE BORROW, THE MAN AND HIS BOOKS, 10/6 net.
Chapman & Hall

For notice see p. 301.

Wilson (James), ROSE CASTLE, 6/ net.
Carlisle, Thurnam & Sons
The history of the residential seat of the Bishop of Carlisle.

Wood (Walter), THE BATTLESHIP, being the Story of the Greatest Naval Weapon from the First Ship-of-the-Line to Present-Day Leviathans, 12/6 net.
Kegan Paul

The present work, being intended for the general reader, contains little of a technical character. It tells of the development and administration of the Royal Navy, from its official establishment in 1512; and in the earlier chapters we find interesting descriptions of many noteworthy vessels of the past, to which are added notes of historical interest. It may surprise some readers to learn that Nelson's famous flagship at one period of her existence served the inglorious purpose of a prison hulk, and that a breech-loading gun was in use in the Navy as early as the reign of Henry VII., being carried in the Mary Rose, though technical difficulties postponed its development until a later period.

Describing the influence of the French wars upon contemporary naval construction in this country, the author notes that while the prizes taken from the French provided excellent models for the guidance of the British shipwright, owing to the superiority of their design, the inferior materials of which they were built often rendered them unfit for further service afloat.

In tracing the evolution of the super-Dreadnought the author, unfortunately, makes little mention of the important strategical causes which led to the adoption of the line-of-battle-ship as a class distinct from her lighter and faster sisters.

The chapters dealing with modern naval armaments and machinery contain some interesting data, but the book as a whole lacks coherency. The illustrations, comprising many coloured plates and photographs of naval exhibits at the Victoria and Albert Museum are excellent.

Geography and Travel.

Baty (Capt. Raymond Rallier du), 15,000 MILES IN A KETCH, 2/ net.
Nelson

Since no indication of its being a translation is given in this spirited narrative, we assume it was written in English by its author; though, touching his conversations with Tristan da Cunha islanders, this brave French sailor refers to his English as lame and halting. At all events, we may offer him our congratulations upon the produc-

tion, in very pleasing English, of a singularly graphic and interesting narrative, enlivened by a consistent good-humour and jolly wit which are thoroughly French. France may be proud of the fact that in this twentieth century there may be found among her sons men so daring and adventurous that they may fairly be described by Prince Roland Bonaparte as "sixteenth-century adventurers lost in the twentieth century." Justly and aptly the author says:—

"That is a good compliment, and, indeed, though I make no claim to fame for what we did, yet, as Prince Roland Bonaparte has said, we voyaged like the sea-dogs of the early romance of the sea, in a small boat and with a small crew; and our adventures on Desolation Island and on the wild seas were like those of the men who, four centuries ago, ventured out into the unknown in a great simplicity."

From sheer love of adventure and exploration the author and his brother purchased and equipped a Boulogne fishing ketch of 48 tons—we prefer to take the author's figures from his text, rather than the publishers' from the book's cover—and set out on a fifteen-thousand-mile deep-sea voyage, by way of Rio de Janeiro and Tristan da Cunha to the little-known Kerguelen Islands of the Antarctic, and thence, after useful exploration work, to Port Melbourne.

The narrative is admirably concise and realistic, and withal, we think, it owes something to Defoe. It would delight a sailor, and, we are assured, would hold the interest of any healthy boy; yet it is full of information, which would be appreciated by a student. That is no small tribute to the literary gifts of the French master-mariner who wrote it.

Chatterton (E. Keble), THROUGH HOLLAND IN THE VIVETTE, the Cruise of a 4-Tonner from the Solent to the Zuyder Zee through the Dutch Waterways, 6/ net.
Seeley

For the amateur yachtsman this book will undoubtedly have considerable fascination. It is full of information and small incident dear to the heart of the man who enjoys navigation for its own sake, and it contains numerous harbour plans and charts. But to the general reader, who may be seeking fresh side-lights on the charms of Holland as a delectable holiday-ground, it will, we fear, prove a little disappointing. As a matter of fact, Holland itself is not reached until nearly halfway through the book. True, Mr. Chatterton has a praiseworthy predilection for old-world nooks and corners, and now and then gives us happy descriptions, such as those of Numansdorp, Stijensas, and Bruinisse; and there are besides several lifelike sketches of national character.

Clare (Constance Leigh), THE BRENNER PASS: TIROL FROM KUFSTEIN TO RIVA, 6/ net.
Century Press

Miss Leigh Clare recalls many pleasant places and many historical facts which deserve the attention of the traveller. She has studied her district in the best German books, and has picked up incidents which other English writers have missed. She covers a country a good deal wider than "The Brenner Pass" itself, and takes us for pleasant excursions up the Zillerthal, up the Grödenthal, and through other valleys. In an old visitors' book at Schwaz she notes that the only British signature she found was that of Sir Walter Scott, who was there on May 29th, 1832. On the domestic architecture of Tyrol she writes

well, and especially on that of Sterzing and Brixen. There is much in her book that supplements the information of the ordinary guide-book, and it should be welcome to the leisurely traveller. The map is on too small a scale.

Cobbett (William), *RURAL RIDES*, with an Introduction by Edward Thomas, 2 vols., 1/ net each. Dent

We cannot but wish that the biographical sketch had not been cut short when its subject had reached the age of 30, in order to make room for a glowing description of his style. The story of Cobbett's trial in 1831 is much too good a thing to omit. Mr. Thomas's Introduction is admirable. In "Everyman's Library."

Douglas (Norman), *FOUNTAINS IN THE SAND*, 7/6 net. Seeker
An account of rambles among the oases of Tunisia.

Fraser (J. Nelson), *AMERICA, OLD AND NEW: IMPRESSIONS OF SIX MONTHS IN THE STATES*, 7/6 net. Ouseley
For notice see p. 301.

Lees (Frederic), *WANDERINGS ON THE ITALIAN RIVIERA*, 7/6 net. Pitman
The record of a leisurely tour in Liguria.

Livingstone (David), *MISSIONARY TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA*, in Murray's Shilling Library.

Ross (Edward Alsworth), *CHANGING AMERICA: STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY*, 6/6 net. Fisher Unwin
For notice see p. 301.

Economics.

Greig (Teresa Billington), *THE CONSUMER IN REVOLT*, 1/ net. Swift
A terse summary of the evils consequent upon the divorce of the worker's view-point from that of the consumer, to the consequent advantage of the "profiteer."

Education.

Duckworth (Francis G.), *FROM A PEDAGOGUE'S SKETCH-BOOK*, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin
For notice see p. 303.

**Educational Classics: THE EDUCATIONAL WRITINGS OF JOHN LOCKE, edited by John William Adamson; *ROUSSEAU ON EDUCATION*, edited by R. L. Archer; and *VIVES AND THE RENAISSANCE EDUCATION OF WOMEN*, edited by Foster Watson, 4/6 net each. Arnold
For notice see p. 303.**

Pbibology.

Wright (Andrew), *COURT-HAND RESTORED; OR, THE STUDENT'S ASSISTANT IN READING OLD DEEDS, CHARTERS, RECORDS, &c.*, neatly engraved on Twenty-Three Copper Plates, describing the Old Law Hands, with their Contractions and Abbreviations, &c., Tenth Edition, corrected and enlarged, with Seven New Plates, by Charles Trice Martin.

When a new edition is issued in 1912 of a standard work of reference first published in 1773, it is sufficient evidence that it supplies a want. The seven new plates referred to in the title are those added to the ninth edition in 1879, the glossaries to which have been revised and augmented. In none of the numerous paleographical handbooks available will the student of English legal documents find anything like the assistance here given him in deciphering the special forms taken by our Chancery hand; and, used in conjunction with "The Record Interpreter" of the editor, this book should solve every difficulty likely to be met with in consulting our records.

School-Books.

Bell's English Classics: BURKE'S SPEECH ON CONCILIATION WITH AMERICA, MARCH 22, 1775, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by John Morrison, 1/6

The Introduction affords the author the opportunity of enlarging on the merits of Burke's great speech; at the same time he impartially criticizes the inconsistencies of the famous orator. The notes, both literary and historical, are decidedly good, while the summary of events with dates is useful for reference.

Bell's Latin Picture Cards, SPECVLVM IMPERII ROMANI, edited, with Vocabularies and Exercises, by Frank S. Granger, 1/3 net.

We are unable to recommend these cards. Their colouring is crude, and the text strikes us as being too advanced for the children to whom the pictures are likely to appeal.

Chemistry Questions, Theoretical and Practical, selected from the Papers of the Civil Service Commission, and edited by A. Percival Newton, 1/ Bell
An example of almost every type of question set during the last ten years will be found in this book.

Contes d'Hier et d'Aujourd'hui (2^{me} Volume), edited by J. S. Norman and Charles Robert-Dumas, 2/ Bell

Well equipped with illustrations, biographical notices of the authors used, model exercises, questions, and notes in French, this book should be a success. The stories, beginning with 'Le Roman de Renard' and a selection from Rabelais, and ending with a Christmas tale of last year by M. Robert-Dumas, are all of the sort to appeal to young folks.

English Literature for Secondary Schools: TANGLEWOOD TALES: Part II. CIRCE'S PALACE, THE POMEGRANATE SEEDS, THE GOLDEN FLEECE, edited for Schools by J. H. Fowler, 1/ Macmillan
A well-printed little edition. The stories are neither abridged nor altered.

Fairgrieve (Clara A.), *A RUDIMENTARY FRENCH COMPOSITION BOOK FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS*, 1/ Harrap
A series of exercises on the rudiments of the subject, requiring from the pupils only a limited French vocabulary. The help afforded in the notes to the more difficult passages is sufficient.

Harrap's Dramatic History Readers: BOOK IV., by Fred E. Melton, 1/3
The imaginary scenes portrayed in lively dialogue make interesting reading, but can scarcely be regarded as of much real value towards acquiring a knowledge of history.

Holbrook (Florence), *CAVE, MOUND, AND LAKE DWELLERS, AND OTHER PRIMITIVE PEOPLE*, 1/ Harrap
Children of to-day are taught the story of the beginnings of the human race and the endeavours of its childhood—its domestication, alphabet, trade, and religion. As the subject is one which is usually treated in kindergartens, it should be noted that this book is suitable for the junior forms of the school proper.

Jones (H. Sydney), *EXERCISES IN MODERN ARITHMETIC*, 2/6 Macmillan

These exercises will be found most useful in supplementing the ordinary classbooks, as the compiler has maintained an easy gradation of difficulty throughout, and has given prominence to those parts of the subject, such as the Metric System and Approximations, which figure conspicuously in the examinations of to-day.

Lingua Latina Series: PRIMUS ANNUS, by W. L. Paine and C. L. Mainwaring, 1/6; **DECEM FABVLAE PVERIS PVELLISQVE AGENDAE**, by W. L. Paine, C. L. Mainwaring, and Miss E. Ryle, 2/ Oxford, Clarendon Press

The compilers of these volumes have published under the respective titles the lessons in Latin used by themselves in the direct method of teaching the language. While we consider that a child's introduction to a foreign language should be through the medium of a vocabulary far simpler than that found in the early pages of 'Primus Annus,' we can commend the two books to teachers as containing much excellent matter particularly well suited to the system advocated.

Niver (H. B.), *A BRIEF STORY OF THE WORLD: Part I. ANCIENT PEOPLES AND THEIR HEROES; Part II. MODERN NATIONS AND THEIR FAMOUS MEN*, 1/6 Harrap

This attempt to compress within the space of 200 pages the salient points in the history of the world may be reckoned fairly successful though it naturally gives the reader only a skeleton of the subject. With its many illustrations, it will be a welcome addition to the school library.

Pendlebury (Charles), *A PREPARATORY ARITHMETIC*, 1/6 Bell

A clear exposition of the elementary principles of arithmetic, including the latest requirements of the examination syllabuses.

Perry (Charles Copland) and Turquet (André), *CONTINENTS, CITIES, HOMMES, A New French Reading Book and Aid to French Composition for Higher Forms in Schools and Candidates for Public Examinations*. Macmillan

The subjects chosen for description in this new French Reader are of general interest and the compilers are to be congratulated on their pleasing style, as well as on the excellent short notes following each chapter.

Robertson (J. Logie), *A HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE*, 3 Parts, 1/4 each. Blackwood

A revised edition of a useful book. The three slim parts contain a surprising amount of summarized information, and the lists of dates at the end are likely to be decidedly useful. In 1909 the book was authorized for use in Belgian schools.

Fiction.

Aminoff (Baroness Leonie), *THE BROAD WALK*, 6/ Constable

A young Kentish squire visits a Russian family related to him through the medium of a runaway match made four generations back, and finds love awaiting him. We are introduced into a pleasant backwater of Russia; not the distracted Russia of Gorki or Andreiev, but that other placid Russia that we meet in the pages of Gogol, and sometimes in Turgenev. In the extraordinary charm and simplicity displayed we are reminded of 'Marie-Claire,' though Madame Aminoff appears to have a wider store of experience to draw upon. The defects of diction are to be regretted. Colloquialisms, split infinitives, Russian idioms translated verbatim, and queer words derived from imagination or bad memory ("beautie" is a specimen of the last) considerably detract from the pleasure to be gained from the book.

Bagot (Richard), *DARNELEY PLACE*, 6/ Methuen

Its sober title gives little indication of the ultra-romantic romance of the contents, to which cardinals and clairvoyants, injured

Sicilians and mysterious men of science, contribute their quota of colour and excitement. A question of double personality is the chief motive. Its existence is not very convincingly sustained, but the fairy-tale atmosphere covers all such deficiencies kindly.

Beeston (L. J.), DAGOBERT'S CHILDREN, 6/
Stanley Paul

A story of the Franco-Prussian War, plentifully sprinkled with "diable," "sacré-bleu," "tonnerre," "pardieu," &c.

Bendall (Gerard), THE ILLUSIONS OF MR. AND MRS. BRESSINGHAM, 6/
Lane

A novel in which there is much witty conversation. The principal characters are a husband and wife who find each other rather boring. Having each experimented with an "illusion," they come together again and go for a second honeymoon.

Bindloss (Harold), THE TRUSTEE, 6/
Ward & Lock

This long and conscientiously written story is sadly lacking in humour. The plot gets altogether out of hand as we travel backwards and forwards between Canada and England.

Bride's Breviary (The). Hodder & Stoughton
Written in the form of a diary. The author, whoever it is, has given us a very charming character-study.

Buchan (John), PRESTER JOHN, 7d. net.
New edition in "Nelson's Library." For notice see *Athen.*, Sept. 17, 1910, p. 319.

Chesterton (Gilbert K.), THE CLUB OF QUEER TRADES, 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

If Mr. Chesterton has produced these tales purely for amusement, as the friends who have read them aver, while regretting that he should not have better employed his time and talents, we nevertheless admit he has fulfilled his object. On the other hand, if they are up-to-date parables, as we ourselves believe, he wilfully defeats his object by throwing dust in the eyes of his readers. As the inventor of such parables can undoubtedly furnish the explanation of them better than any one else we lay upon him the moral obligation of giving the one to all purchasers of the other.

Clowes (Alice A.), MABEL PERCIVAL'S MARRIAGE, 6/
Routledge

We imagine that this story has been padded out with great care and precision to reach the due length of a six-shilling book. The result is dull, though now and then we come across passages worthy of a better setting.

Costello (Pierre), TAINTED LIVES, 6/
Holden & Hardingham

A murder mystery complicated by a problem in hereditary insanity. The book would have gained by compression.

Edginton (May), THE ADVENTURES OF NAPOLEON PRINCE, 6/
Cassell

"Honour but not honesty, pride but not principles, manners but no morals," was the motto of this hero of romantic fraud. His adventures are skilfully told, and the author carries the plot along with unusual vitality.

Flowerdew (Herbert), THE VILLA MYSTERY, 6/
Stanley Paul

An entertaining story of crime and romance judiciously mixed. The plot is highly improbable, though by no means original.

Gaskell (Mrs.), COUSIN PHILLIS, and Other Tales, 1/ net.
Dent

An excellent sketch of Mrs. Gaskell's career as a novelist is contributed to this volume by Mr. Thomas Seccombe. 'Cousin Phillis' first saw the light in *The Cornhill* about two years before the death of its author. In "Everyman's Library."

Haggard (H. Rider), KING SOLOMON'S MINES, 7/6 net.
Cassell

In his note to this handsome edition the author tells us that he does not intend revising the story again. He gives a hint, however, that Sir Henry Curtis and Capt. Good do but slumber. The eight illustrations in colour, by Mr. A. C. Michael, fit the text admirably.

Hamilton (Cosmo), THE OUTPOST OF ETERNITY, 6/
Hurst & Blackett

The best that can be said for Mr. Hamilton's latest novel is that, save for its milk-and-water conclusion, it is never uninteresting. Its principal feature is a striking study of a girl, who, brought up with her sister by a drunken father and a semi-insane mother to poach, swear, and fight, has nevertheless a fine character. Unfortunately, Mr. Hamilton does not succeed in making her development appear convincing.

Hewlett (Maurice), MRS. LANCELOT, a Comedy of Assumptions, 6/
Macmillan
For notice see p. 304.

Jones (W. Braunston), OUR NANCE, a Story of Whitechapel. Ouseley

A more unnatural person than the stagey artist-hero it would be difficult to imagine.

Kingsley's YEAST, 1/ net. Dent
Contains Kingsley's prefaces to the first and fourth editions, and a brief Introduction by the general editor. In "Everyman's Library."

Lady X., DECREE NISI, New Edition, 1/ net.
Long

Long's Sixpenny Net Cloth Novels: THE MAGNETIC GIRL, by Richard Marsh; and THE MATHESON MONEY, by Florence Warden.

Lowndes (Mrs. Belloc), MARY PECELLE, 6/
Methuen

Though the old theme of two men in love with the same woman is the groundwork, there is nothing else hackneyed about this story. Readers who are acquainted with the author's former works will not be disappointed either in the plot or the portrayal of the characters. All the same, we question the possibility of the disappearance, and reappearance without recognition, even for a few months, on which much of the plot turns. The love-story of an old maid, who, with her sister, has a minor part in the plot, is so delightfully described that we are reminded of 'Cranford.'

Lusk (Lewis), SUSSEX OAK, a Romance of the Forest Ridge of Sussex, 6/
Ouseley

There is little plot in this over-long and ill-constructed story of life in a small farmhouse. The neurotic family introduced as boarders are unconvincing and disagreeable, and strike a jarring note amid the pleasant monotony of country life, to which we are called upon to resign ourselves.

Marchmont (Arthur W.), THE EAGRAVE SQUARE MYSTERY, 6/
Hodder & Stoughton

A murder and its ensuing complications, evenly distributed among the chapters, form the substance of this novel. This evenness of distribution in the sensational passages deprives the ingenious *dénouement* of the greater part of its effect.

Marryat (Capt.), MASTERMAN READY.
One of the "Nelson Sixpenny Classics."

Montgomery (K. L.), THE GATE-OPENERS, 6/
Long

Superstition is an important item in this exciting story of the Welsh tollgate riots of 1843.

Neuman (B. Paul), SIMON BRANDIN, 6/
Murray

Concerned with the persecution of the Jews in Russia. Did it emanate from a young and unknown hand, we should have welcomed it as a work of promise, but from Mr. Neuman we can only regard it as a hurried, and consequently none too well-constructed, effort.

Norman (Mrs. George), THE SILVER DRESS, 6/
Methuen

It is seldom that the course of true love "runs smooth" in a novel, and 'The Silver Dress' is no exception. The heroine has no friends except women until she is thirty-five, but at this period she meets the hero, and after many complications all ends happily. The book is pleasantly written.

Ollivant (Alfred), THE ROYAL ROAD, 6/
Methuen

This tale of the life and death of a Cockney should help many of those better circumstanced to understanding. As literature it has several glaring defects. We could almost suppose that the first part had been written in deference to publishers' requirements of so many thousand words in a full-dress novel. We do not wish to suggest that the publishers of the book have been guilty of this commercial view, though we have met with it even where it might little have been expected. The ending also, which is made to synchronize with the death of the victim of economic muddle, is most unduly protracted, and what might have served for enlightenment will more probably, as it is, increase sentimental mawkishness.

Oppenheim (E. Phillips), THE BLACK WATCHER, Cheap Edition, 7d. net.
Hodder & Stoughton

Orczy (Baroness), MEADOWSWEET, 6/
Hutchinson

A story as "sweet" as its name, with many prettily worded descriptions of pretty scenes and pretty people; but lacking something in reality and depth, while the plot has not the cunning of some of this author's former works. It all turns on Lady Jeffreys's selfish vanity, to which she sacrifices the happiness and good name of her sister Boadicea (why such a name?) without the slightest scruple. Sir Baldwin Jeffreys is a rather pathetic husband, and there is a nice young naval lieutenant who does all that he ought. Uncle Jasper and Aunt Caroline supply a comic, homely touch to the picture, and Cousin Barnaby's extraordinary greed makes an excellent foil to Boadicea's character. Possibly we shall see them all on the stage before long. We are surprised to read of "a day in July" with "the orchard fragrant with spring flowers"; also the continuous singing of a thrush on a hot July afternoon hardly accords with that bird's customary habits.

Pemberton (Max), THE VIRGIN FORTRESS, 6/
Cassell

A story of the siege and capture of the fortress of Metz, written chiefly from the German point of view. The hero is a young Englishman fighting for the Germans.

Phillips (F. C.), THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF LUCY SMITH, 1/
Drane

The adventures are incredible, but described with a realism makes them not only amusing, but also convincing.

Rawson (Maud Stepney), THE THREE ANARCHISTS, 6/
Stanley Paul

"The Three Anarchists" here intended are Love, Birth, and Death. In their influence upon a woman's life the author has discovered "a theme of some originality and dramatic possibilities. The

story deals with the hopeless efforts of a young wife to mould the character of her middle-aged husband, whose bleak and sordid personality and churlish disregard for most of the amenities of life in the business of money-getting are presented with considerable power and psychological insight. We fail, however, to sympathize with the methods of the heroine, who endures daily insult and humiliation with an almost irritating patience where a more rebellious course of action might have proved effective. The relations between the scapegrace son and his stepmother provide the sensational element, and the grim tragedy which is the direct result is, perhaps, the most powerful incident of the plot. The atmosphere of a small country town is cleverly suggested.

Rayner (Emma), THE DILEMMA OF ENGELTIE, 6/
Cassell

The romance of a Dutch colonial maid in 1702, written in the swashbuckling English which novelists seem to imagine characteristic of any century before the nineteenth. However, Engeltie was a charming girl, and will probably have many twentieth-century admirers.

Redfield (Martin), MY LOVE AND I, 6/
Constable

We trust readers of this novel will recognize that the existence of such men as the leading character is responsible for the perpetuation of ill-assorted couplings. The moral seems to be, that if an imbecile can only hedge himself round with sufficient sentimentality, and thus escape the degradation of spirit usually consequent upon being mated to a commercial parasite, he may be able to turn out stuff for the public to read, and real poetry for his individual consumption. By comparison with the two principal characters, the subsidiary ones are wholly delightful, and the book is worth perusal for them alone.

Reed (Myrtle), THE WHITE SHIELD, 6/
Putnam's Sons

These stories, in which sentiment, pathos, and humour, are cleverly intermingled, should prove good entertainment for leisure moments. Their delicate handling and honesty of intention will commend them. The volume, which is of the type reckoned specially suitable as a present, is illustrated by Dalton Stevens.

Richberg (Donald), IN THE DARK, \$1.25 net.
Chicago, Forbes & Co.

The wrapper of this book heralds it in characteristic American fashion, but we are not impressed by the contents.

Richards (Laura E.), GEOFFREY STRONG ; and MRS. TREE, 3/6 net each.
Simpkin & Marshall

Mrs. Richards achieves the atmosphere of lavender, old lace, and sentiment, so popular in the United States, with great skill and no little charm. The two stories are slight enough, but pleasant and readable.

Rita, COUNTESS DAPHNE, 2/ net.
Stanley Paul

A revised edition. The publishers purpose issuing in a similar style several of Rita's earlier novels.

Rowlands (Effie Adelaide), TO LOVE AND TO CHERISH, 6/
Everett

This book is unadulterated melodrama, in which a stage villain of the most approved type is presented in the person of a peer of the realm.

St. Mars (F.), ON NATURE'S TRAIL, a Wonder-Book of the Wild, with Introduction by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Patterson, 6/ net.
Nisbet

These tales, which have already appeared in various magazines, are written in a vivid style reminiscent of Mr. Kipling's "Jungle Books," and should prove popular with lovers of animal stories. The illustrations, by Mr. Ernest Aris, are excellent, and artistically mounted.

Sélinecourt (Hugh de), A DAUGHTER OF THE MORNING, 6/
Chatto & Windus

The point at which a human being attains individuality and the power of doing things unsuggested by custom or obedience is certainly one of the most romantic in life; and Mr. de Sélinecourt is happy in making it the starting-point of this original and pathetic story. His heroine, a wealthy girl of Oxfordshire, is inspired by the glory of a June morning to pray to be the Morning's daughter. As if in answer to her prayer, she thereupon becomes cognizant of, and influenced by, Nature's simple, lawless, law-breaking love. Her lover is timid, and renounces her in a self-abasing letter, and she is near despair. The Morning, however, of which she is the daughter, does not fail her; for she has the light needed to distinguish between worth and rubbish, and the force to keep herself well by refusing to be inert. The story is not faultless: only a juvenile satirist could be excused for making a fustily-puritanical parson the father of an illegitimate child whose mother he had abandoned.

Sidgwick (Mrs. Alfred), THE INNER SHRINE, Cheap Edition, 7d. net.
Hodder & Stoughton

Sidney (Gerald), MY DOG AND I, 1/ net.
Bristol, Arrowsmith ; London, Simpkin & Marshall

Mr. Sidney is decidedly humorous in places, but he overdoes his effects, and his book is spoilt by exaggeration. Were he less uproarious, he would probably be funnier.

Sterne (Laurence), TRISTRAM SHANDY, with Introduction by Prof. Saintsbury, 1/ net.
Dent

Prof. Saintsbury is always abundantly interesting, whether one agrees with him or not. Here he needs, like the book he introduces, "fit readers," and we hope that he will find them, for he supplies an excellent summary, not only of the main facts of Sterne's life, including his wife and daughter, but also of his merits and defects. The latter are faithfully dealt with, as might be expected, and it is important that they should be. In "Everyman's Library."

Tolstoi (Count Leo), ANNA KARENINA, translated by Rochelle S. Townsend, 2 vols., 1/ net each.
Dent

The translator has aimed at reproducing the spirit of the original rather than at a literal rendering. The result is highly satisfactory, in that the strength and directness of the original have come unscathed through the ordeal of translation. The Bibliography is capable of some amendment. In "Everyman's Library."

Vance (Louis Joseph), THE BANDBOX, 6/
Grant Richards

A diverting American story by an author who has the knack of keeping the reader on the *qui vive*. The critical may object to his mutilation of our language, and many people may take exception to naming the villain after a well-known and much-discussed public man; but few will deny that he is entertaining.

Warden (Florence), THE BAD LORD LOCKINGTON, 6/
Long

The story, as indifferent as it is facile, of a mystery surrounding "a man whose face even his own valet never sees."

White (Stewart Edward), THE SIGN AT SIX, 6/
Hodder & Stoughton

It may be doubted whether Mr. White is wise in leaving his stories of the wild and entering the field of scientific imagination. But 'The Sign at Six' is an ingenious and exciting story, the scene being laid in New York. That city is visited with a kind of modern version of the plagues of Egypt. The author handles his situations more or less cleverly, but is lacking in mastery of detail.

Williamson (Mrs. E. K.), THINGS AS THEY ARE, 6/
Long

This ought not to be.

Wilson (Theodora Wilson), A MODERN AHAB, 6/
Stanley Paul

A certain baronet is engaged in appropriating land to make a deer-run, in which enterprise he is opposed by a woman artist, with whom his elder son, on returning from Canada, falls in love. Complications ensue, connected with the existence of the younger brother. The sentimentality of the author's style impresses us unfavourably.

Wintle (Harold), UNTIL THAT DAY, 6/
Ouseley

Amongst the many French *mots*, Latin tags, and scraps of English verse which appear in this book, "Dieu et mon Roi" has the distinction of providing its key-note. The Empire and the race are considered to be severally in danger of disintegration and degeneracy, and a Royalist Party is therefore formed by a body of sportsmen—"men of action, whether it is in sailing a yacht, hitting a ball, or pulling an oar," they being the type upon whom the Empire is invited to depend. The love-interest is not allowed to predominate, and apart from some stirring yacht-racing scenes, there is little in the book that appeals to us.

Juvenile.

Hearle (Advena), TOLD BY THE AYAH, 1/ net.
Clifton, Baker & Son

'Told by the Ayah' is an unpretentious little book containing eight Indian fairy-stories, such as the peasantry love. The preface to each story and two chapters of similar material seem out of place, and hardly compensate for the slight character of the stories themselves, which only Anglo-Indian children are likely to appreciate.

Kingsley's THE WATER-BABIES, with Twenty-Four Illustrations in Colour by Ethel F. Everett, 3/6 net.
Chapman & Hall

As, when the dance went through the lighted hall, the hero of Burns's lyric murmured to himself "Ye are na Mary Morison," so, in turning over the illustrations in the new edition of 'The Water-Babies,' one is tempted to say to the artist: "You are not Arthur Rackham." Here are the sweeping lines, the schemes of greys and browns, and the tricks of manner; but where are the beauty of design and the accomplished draughtsmanship? The long, flat feet of Miss Everett's facile children and their swollen, protruded upper lip—as though they suffered, fairies and all, from adenoids—become, by repetition, a little repulsive.

Inglow (Jean), MOPSA THE FAIRY, illustrated by Dora Curtis, 1/ net. Dent
A handy reprint, in good plain type, suitable for young eyes.

Stead (Richard), ADVENTURES IN SOUTHERN SEAS, Stirring Stories of Adventure among Savages, Wild Beasts, and the Forces of Nature. Seeley & Service

This volume is mainly composed of extracts from accounts. It would have been better, perhaps, if the passages chosen had been given at greater length, for the author's intervening text (poor in itself) gives an annoying impression of frequently skipping romantic details. The photographic illustrations are good.

Wiggin (Kate Douglas), A CHILD'S JOURNEY WITH DICKENS, 1/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton
A contribution to Dickensiana which, though small, attests yet once more the devoted affection he inspired amongst those who had the good fortune to meet him.

General.

Baldry (W. Burton), SPOOF, a Little Book of Men and Other Things, illustrated by Alfred Leete, 1/ net. Ouseley

There is nothing subtle about this little book. The humour is printed for the most part in large type, that he who runs may read. Judging from our own experience, we fear he may not always laugh.

Bryant (Robert), REVELATIONS, 5/ net.

Swift
This is stated to be the outcome of "a year of suffering"—a circumstance which of itself hardly justifies publication.

Carlyle (Thomas), PAST AND PRESENT, with an Introduction by Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1/ net. Dent

Emerson's eulogy of 'Past and Present,' reprinted from *The Dial*, recalls the fact that his introduction to Carlyle took place through the medium of J. S. Mill, whom Emerson had altogether failed to impress. In "Everyman's Library."

Dawson (Grace), WHAT IS HEALTH? 1/ net.

Rider
This little book is a sequel to the author's work 'How to Rest,' and she contends "that health can only be realized in its entirety by the understanding and keeping of God's laws for body, mind, and spirit."

Eller (George), SECRET DIPLOMACY, 3/6 net.

Swift
It is a pity that Mr. Eller, who can certainly be counted among the small minority who have any close knowledge of foreign affairs, has not written a book of greater weight and importance. The first three chapters consist of a summary of more than forty years of European diplomacy. So brief a record of international events is without any practical value. But in the latter half of the book he touches on present-day issues with perspicacity and judgment. He deals with the necessity of democratizing an outworn aristocratic system of diplomacy; he analyzes the powers of the press and finance; he condemns the policy of the balance of power, and insists on the necessity of a better understanding with Germany in order to secure peace in Europe. His exaggerated appreciation of Bismarck and Bismarckian methods is not entirely in keeping with his sincere desire for a more open and a more honest tradition in the

intercourse of nations. The subject, indeed, is so comprehensive as to need a fuller and more extended examination. The author has missed the opportunity of writing a book which is much needed, and which he would seem to be well equipped to produce.

Greek Literature, 8/6 net.

New York, Columbia University Press; London, Frowde

These lectures lay special emphasis on the universality and permanent power of Greek literature. They were delivered by scholars at Columbia University.

Jamblin (Rev. Robert), THE READING OF DIVINE SERVICE IN THE CHURCH, 1/6 net. Skeffington

The author is of opinion that every candidate for Holy Orders should have a special course of instruction in elocution. The book has a short Preface by the Bishop of Chichester, and is divided into three parts, namely, 'Articulation and Phrasing,' 'Voice Production,' and 'Church Services Annotated.'

Kernahan (Coulson), THE BOW-WOW BOOK OF DOG-LOVE, DOG-LOYALTY, DOG-NONSENSE, AND DOG-LIMERICKS, 2/6 net. Nisbet

The greater part of this book is made up of futilities, which mask unfortunately the one or two good things it contains.

Muses' (The) Pageant: MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF ANCIENT GREECE, retold by W. M. L. Huthinson: Vol. II. MYTHS OF THE HEROES, 1/ net. Dent

We spoke of the methods of this book when we noticed the first volume. It is to use, as far as possible, the original sources, a plan which saves the reader from a dose of sentimental modernism. In "Everyman's Library."

Quincey (Thomas de), THE ENGLISH MAIL-COACH, AND OTHER ESSAYS, with an Introduction by J. Hill Burton, 1/ net. Dent

"Everyman's Library" may fairly be regarded as an educator of the public taste, and we therefore desire to see introductions which will explain the merits and defects of the writings put before us. Here we find only a lively description from 'The Book-Hunter' of De Quincey's strange habits and indifference to pet editions. There is nothing about his date, his friends, or his style. Yet his association with the Lakers, as he called them, is of prime importance and interest.

Robertson (W. A.), COMBINATION AMONG RAILWAY COMPANIES, 1/ net.

Constable
It seems hardly necessary to point out to the railway companies the advantages of amalgamation. A more difficult task is to show the advantages accruing to the public, and for this Mr. Robertson has made out a good case.

Roget (Peter Mark), THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES, fully revised by Andrew Boyle, 2 vols., 1/ net each.

Dent
This is a work of distinct value, if properly used, and a happy addition to "Everyman's Library." The editor's revision is, on the whole, capably done, though we doubt the expediency of adding many foreign phrases under a general heading. People who have no real idea what they mean will use them, and make an even greater muddle than they do at present. The Latin here is not *sans reproche*, nor can it be used *sans peur*. It has clearly not received sufficient attention.

Schvan (August), THE GREAT SOLUTION, 1/ net. Swift

So far as we can make out, Mr. Schvan's 'Great Solution' rests mainly, after our ceasing to believe in a personal God, upon the reorganization of the British Army, and the formation of a "Maritime Peace League." We gather that this league would consist of the British, French, and American navies, their respective spheres being the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Pacific. Why the German and Japanese navies should be left out we are not informed. For an advocate of universal disarmament the author strikes us as singularly bellicose.

Sedgwick (Arthur George), THE DEMOCRATIC MISTAKE: Godkin Lectures of 1909, delivered at Harvard University.

New York, Scribner
The questions here raised relating to popular government are treated in a manner which does not limit their utility to the people whose political institutions are criticized. "Responsibility to the people" by means of secure tenure of office is the author's chief idea.

Stebbing (William), TRUTHS OR TRUISMS, Part II., 4/ net. Frowde

The author is possessed in no small degree of the qualities which he ascribes to the ideal editor—"a sponge for the absorption of news, and a mirror—not a convex one—for the reflecting of it"—with the substitution "views" for "news." His musings have a sedative effect, subverting no commonly accepted theories, but revealing the personality—kind, quizzical, and thoughtful—of a mature man of the world.

Strong (Archibald T.), PERADVENTURE, A BOOK OF ESSAYS IN LITERARY CRITICISM, 5/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

These essays first saw the light in Australia. They display knowledge and understanding; and we notice a judicious balancing of values.

Warrington County Borough Museum Committee, REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND LIBRARIAN for the year ending June 30th, 1912. Warrington, Mackie

Waterman (Nixon), BOY WANTED; THE GIRL WANTED, 2/6 net each. Harrap

Mr. Waterman, an American, has in 'Boy Wanted' linked together some verses (for which he wisely makes no claim to literary merit) with some advice in prose, the whole being studded with well-known quotations. Mr. F. E. Bumby is the editor of the English edition.

The companion volume is a book of "cheerful counsel" to girls. The author has thought it advisable "to adopt a homely style, as far removed as possible from the atmosphere of ponderous wisdom that usually offends the young." The English edition has been edited by Grace Bartruse.

Wolf (Baron von der Osten-Sacken), THE LEGAL POSITION OF THE GRAND-DUCHY OF FINLAND IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, with a Preface by E. A. Brayley Hodggets, 5/ net. Lamley

A work of research originally written in German, afterwards translated into Russian, and now presented for the first time in English. Its aim is to state the case of Finland fairly, and without bias against Russia.

Pamphlets.

Leeds University: COURSES OF LECTURES, TUTORIAL CLASSES, AND PRACTICAL WORK IN SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE, Prospectus for the Session 1912-13. The University

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Collectanea Biblica Latina cura et studio Monachorum S. Benedicti: Vol. I. LIBER PSALMORUM JUXTA ANTIQUISSIMAM LATINAM VERSIONEM, nunc primum ex Casinensi Cod. 557 ed. D. Ambrosio M. Amelli. Rome, F. Pustet.

The beginning of a series due to the revision of the Vulgate. The Preface is signed by Dr. Gasquet, "Commissionis pro Vulgata Præses."

Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium: No. 65. SCRIPTORES ARABICI, Series III. Tomus V., Textus, AGAPIUS EPISCOPUS MABBUGENSIS, 21m. 60. No. 66. SCRIPTORES ÆTHIOPICI, Series II. Tomus VI., Versio, ANNALES REGUM IYASU II. ET IYO'AS, 9m. 60. No. 68. SCRIPTORES ÆTHIOPICI, Series II. Tomus XXV., Textus, VITE SANCTORUM INDIGENARUM, 12m. 80.

Leipsic, Harrassowitz

Poetry.

Vita Nuova (La) di Dante, per cura di Michele Scherillo. "Classica Biblioteca Hoepli-ana," 2 lire. Milan, Hoepli New edition.

History and Biography.

Robinson (Frederick Walter), MARIUS, SATURNINUS UND GLAUCIA. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Jahre 106-100 v. Chr. Bonn, Marcus & Weber

This new number of the "Jenaer Historische Arbeiten" is a careful study of seven tangled years in the later Republican history of Rome, with copious use of the original sources—literary, numismatic, and other. The inquiry is carried out with sobriety and knowledge, and all who have to deal with this thorny period and the authorities for it—certain chapters in Appian, Plutarch, Cicero, and so forth—will do well to look through Mr. Robinson's 130 pages.

General.

Hugo (Victor), FRANCE ET BELGIQUE, ALPES ET PYRÉNÉES; and L'HOMME QUI RIT, 2 vols., 1/ each. Paris, Nelson

Additions to the excellent edition of Victor Hugo which has already met with due appreciation both in France and England. The letters and studies of travel are well worth reading, and full of human interest. The extraordinary novel of the man with the mutilated face has wild absurdities patent enough to English readers, but the pathos of Dea and the philosophy of Ursus and Homo more than make up for them.

Romana Tellus, Rivista mensile d'Archeologia, Storia, Arte e Bibliografia, diretta da Romolo Ducci, Anno I., Nos. 1-4, lire 25 each.

Rome, 22, Piazza Mignanelli

The object of this little paper is to provide a review of Christian and pagan archaeology in Rome and its neighbourhood. It opens appropriately with an article on Giambattista De Rossi, based on Marucchi's Life. The notices of books cover a wider field.

[Notices of New Books and Lists of Forthcoming Books on Science, Fine Arts, and the Drama will be found under their respective headings.]

VARIETY OR UNIFORMITY IN EDUCATION?

Not a few people in England to-day view with alarm the increasing advocacy of educational uniformity. Cowper observed that "Variety is the very spice of life." Has that ceased to be true? Uniformity in the long—the not very long—run issues in dullness, atrophied interest, sleep of the imagination. It is—experience shows it—impossible to apply mechanically the same physical régime to all persons. Is it likely, then, that one intellectual régime can suit the endless variety of human minds and souls?

Not only does diversity of temperament preclude educational uniformity: differences of later career complicate the problem—differences arising from the circumstances of home, and from the economic needs of different districts.

Yet the trend of theory, and to some extent of practice, is towards the stereotyping of system. Some boldly proclaim that Eton, the older Grammar School, and the newer Municipal Secondary School should conform to a common pattern. Many proclaim their belief that any and every "private" school is inferior to the modern Girls' High School. Finally, there is a demand for the assimilation, if possible—or, at any rate, the dovetailing—of the primary and secondary curricula. Surely this is a step, not towards life, but death. The object of education is not to turn out indistinguishable jellies from a common mould, but to perfect individuals, and train them to use their several personalities in the service of the commonwealth, the mother-land.

Some uniformity is, of course, essential: here, as elsewhere in human life, the whole problem is one of proportion, of balance. It is of vital importance to determine where uniformity makes for strength, where diversity makes for more. The virtue of private judgment, as history shows, may become not only noxious, but also ridiculous. There are fixed truths here and now which are practically the same for all. If these have, as doubtless they have, their limitations, and require qualification, yet their underlying verity is, for us men, universal. Though two cats and two steam-engines do not make four anything, yet it is for mankind's convenience and instruction to know that in the abstract $2 + 2 = 4$. To distinguish, to guide his pupils to distinguish, the cases where the general consensus of opinion is valid from those where individual opinion rules rightly and fruitfully is, perhaps, the educator's most important rôle. Horror-struck at the sight of some walking encyclopædia of facts, denuded of the power to use them either rationally or aesthetically, the teacher may turn in his haste and say, "Before all things I will train judgment." Notwithstanding, facts have importance, not only for their own sake, but also because it is impossible to train a vacuum. The "trained judgment" must have something to judge, therefore information cannot be banished. This much is perhaps true: if youth be trained to use mental and spiritual powers upon facts—on congenial facts, and on those which, if less congenial, supply useful buckram to temperamental weakness or deficiency—it may be left to itself to acquire afterwards more and more facts, more and more materials, for judgment. No person who is really thoughtful remains ignorant contentedly. His information may differ from his next-

door neighbour's: one cares for the points of a pig, another for those of a picture, but these are all "facts." The need for each one of us is that our education should teach us what to look for—i.e., to distinguish the centre, not to muddle ourselves with corollaries—and how to look for it: "This for you, that for me, now, but perhaps not then." The individual manipulation of "the general plan"—there is education's problem and goal. These cannot be solved or reached by uniformity of means and method.

Besides the trend of opinion, some changes in environment seem to tend towards increasing uniformity of life. People sometimes speak, for instance, as if improved facilities of communication were all gain: we hear complacent platitudes about the diffusion of knowledge and the spread of general information. These things are good and valuable, but we shall do well to remember that most, if not all, things have the "defect of their quality," that nothing is all gain, that the answer to that insistent question "Will Fortune never come with both hands full?" is a universal negative. The rapid, and to a large extent uniform, circulation of news and information must tend to some stereotyping. To take one small instance. A few years ago every important London newspaper printed its own report of the debates in the House of Commons. Perhaps those debates are not of vital importance, yet those individual reports made not only for greater interest, but also for fuller and more correct knowledge. No two people, however skilled and honest, give, without collusion, exactly the same account of what we call the same thing. Phenomena may be less fixed than some of us are apt to suppose. The old method of debate-reporting is poorly replaced by a uniform report from a central agency. The same holds in all cases of the acquisition and communication of knowledge, whether of large or small matters: the personal element, the individual contribution, must always count. It is this individuality which the tendency towards monotony and uniformity in education may end in curtailing or suppressing to a serious degree.

And how interesting individuality is, failure or not! It is well known that the architects of Beauvais Cathedral aimed at raising a stupendous pile which should out-top the neighbouring cathedral at Amiens. They neglected the received views of building; the pillars and arches of that incomparable choir soared ambitiously, giddily, into the heavens. With what result? That it twice fell; that the plans had to be altered—yet with what superb adherence to their original design in the invention of the form of the supporting piers!—and that finally they spent on making choir and transepts secure the wealth which should have built the nave. The passer-by, as he contemplates the finished glory of Amiens, and compares with it the truncated wounded splendour of Beauvais, may perhaps murmur something about vaulting ambition that o'erleaps itself, and so forth.

Yet—a monument of splendid failure perhaps—the choir of Beauvais still remains a matchless masterpiece of sky-aspiring grace, a lace-like dream in stone and glass, the flashing of a vision seen by a few, translated as well as might be for the admiration and comprehension of the many.

These things are not achieved in any place where individuality is suppressed.

Literary Gossip.

M. HENRI CORDIER in the current number of the *Journal des Savants* calls attention to a proof of the discovery of America in the eleventh century which has hitherto passed unnoticed. In the Saga of Eric the Red it is said that when Thorfin Karlsefne returned from "Markland," or Newfoundland, in 1005, he took back to Greenland with him two children from the northern land of the Skraelings, and four words of their language are preserved in the Saga. These words were thought by the Greenlanders to be the names of the children's parents or chiefs; but M. Cordier shows that they can be traced to Esquimaux phrases of the present day, two of them meaning something like "Wait a moment" and "the Northern Islands" respectively. To this he joins the statement of Prof. Waldemar Jochelson (of St. Petersburg) that the scientific expedition sent by Mr. F. P. Riabuschinski to Kamschatka has proved the morphological connexion of the Kamschatkan language with several Indian dialects of North America. This derives additional interest from the news last week from America of the discovery by Mr. V. Stefansson of tribes of white Esquimaux, showing many traces of Norse descent, on the shores of Coronation Gulf.

THE correspondents who have recently discussed in the daily press the best method for preserving the parish registers of England and Wales appear to have overlooked the fact that a Royal Commission is now sitting which will deal, in due course, with the subject of local records of public interest. If there is any reasonable doubt whether parish registers should be included in that category, steps might well be taken to enlighten the Commissioners on the subject.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD of the recent progress through India of the King and Queen has been written by Mr. John Fortescue, author of 'A History of the British Army,' and will be published on October 1st by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. under the title 'Narrative of the Visit to India of their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary, and of the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi, 12 December, 1911.' The outlines of this famous journey are, familiar to most people; but Mr. Fortescue gives many details which necessarily could not be included within the limits of a newspaper report. The book contains a series of illustrations of prominent events, places, and personages.

MESSRS. PUTNAM'S SONS are preparing 'The Latin Works and the Correspondence of Huldreich Zwingli,' the Reformer of German Switzerland, edited by the late Dr. Samuel Macaulay Jackson. Dr. Jackson also edited the well-known series inaugurated some time ago, entitled 'Heroes of the Reformation.' Dr. Jackson's own contribution to this series was 'The Life of Huldreich Zwingli.'

A FOURTH and greatly enlarged edition of Mr. J. Ellis Barker's 'Modern Germany' will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 30th inst. It is practically a new book, nine chapters, comprising about 250 pages, having been added to it. In these Anglo-German relations, the Morocco Crisis, and Germany's relations with the British Dominions, with Russia, and with Turkey are discussed. Other chapters deal with the break-up of the Triple Alliance, and the General Election of 1912. The rise of the Social Democratic Party, and German Industrial Conditions, are also discussed.

THE SECOND VOLUME of the Second Supplement of the 'Dictionary of National Biography' will be published on October 3rd. It extends from Faed to Muybridge, and includes 578 memoirs from the pens of 181 contributors.

The third and concluding volume of the new Supplement (Napier-Young) is in active preparation for publication in November.

THERE are very few, if any, translations of Japanese novels in existence which are not "adapted" to the supposed tastes of European readers. Mr. F. Victor Dickens has now, however, translated Rokujiyuen's famous 'Story of a Hida Craftsman' exactly as it stands in the original, and the book will shortly be published by Messrs. Gowans & Gray in a limited edition.

'JOHN JONATHAN & COMPANY,' by Mr. James Milne, is a record of a journey across the Atlantic, through America and Canada, and home again to England. It is the pilgrimage of a mind bent on anecdote, not at all a chronicle of miles covered. Messrs. Chapman & Hall will publish the book about the middle of October.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE use of original sources in school history classes has lately been discussed with some vigour in educational circles. There is a wrong and a right in the matter, as usual. The wrong use of sources, so far as boys and girls are concerned, is to base all their history work on their own inferences, many (possibly the majority) of which are likely to be fallacious. Research methods at school are not desirable. The right plan, or something near it, seems to be that original authorities should play a subordinate part and supplement the textbook, sometimes preceding and sometimes following its use. Certain parts only of a set period, and these of first-rate importance, should be selected for treatment by the "source" method, which should be employed chiefly to furnish lively illustration of general statements, and facilitate the creation of an atmosphere. An obviously good plan is occasionally to set a form to collect first-hand information on a special point, and from the

gathered material to work out reasonable conclusions in class. It is often convenient for teacher and taught to have before them the full text of important treaties and charters. On the whole, it is a reasonable view that "source-books" should not, as a rule, be used by pupils under fifteen years of age.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Latin Reform School was held at Bangor University from the 4th to the 14th inst. Over eighty teachers of both sexes were in residence, and a full programme was provided. From 9.15 to 1 every morning there were four lectures or classes; and the evenings were devoted to the singing of Latin songs or the acting of Latin plays and dialogues. There were elementary classes, matriculation classes, conversation lessons, and lectures. Though there are other directions in which reform in Latin teaching is desirable, this meeting, as others have done before, laid special stress, and we think rightly, on experiments in the so-called direct method of instructing beginners.

FOLLOWING on the establishment of Diplomas in the Humanities, in the year 1908, by the Senate of the University of London, a notable development has recently taken place. While the Diplomas, as at first instituted, were arranged to meet the requirements of students who attended the more popular courses, namely, History, Literature and Economics, and Social Science, the Senate have this year decided to add to these a fourth Diploma in the History of Art.

Six courses of study have been approved for this Diploma. Two courses on the History of Architecture will be held at the British and the Victoria and Albert Museums, by Mr. Bannister Fletcher; a course on Greek Art and National Life will be given at the British Museum, by Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith; and a course on Five Centuries of Decorative Art is to be delivered at the Victoria and Albert Museum by the same lecturer. In addition to these, Mr. Percival Gaskell is delivering a course of lectures on Florentine Painting and Sculpture, at the University Buildings, South Kensington, and one on North Italian Art, at the Regent Street Polytechnic.

The University Extension Board has also arranged for an attractive series of lecture-demonstrations on the History and Architecture of London. The feature of these courses is that the students visit, under the guidance and direction of the lecturer, the various buildings which illustrate the particular period to be studied.

It has been decided, as we mentioned some little time ago, to hold a Yorkshire Summer School of Geography in August, 1913. Centres of instruction will be established in the neighbourhood of Whitby and of Settle, and in the industrial districts of the West Riding.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

- SEPT. Theology.**
 23 Life of St. Francis of Assisi, by Father Cuthbert, illustrated, 12/6 net. Longmans
 24 The Immanence of God in Rabbinical Literature, by Principal J. Abelson. Macmillan
 24 Christian Faith and Worship, Sermons, by the Rev. John Gamble. Macmillan
 26 Evangelicalism: Has it a Future? by the Rev. R. G. Gillie, 1/6 net. Cassell
 28 The Times and Teaching of Jesus the Christ, 12/6 net. Longmans
 28 The Johannine Epistles, by the Rev. Alan E. Brooke, 10/6 Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

Poetry.

- 24 O Soul of Mine! by J. Rhoades, 1/ net. Chapman & Hall
 27 Constab Ballads, by Claude McKay, 1/6 net. Watts

History and Biography.

- 23 Unseen Friends, by Mrs. William O'Brien, 6/6 net. Longmans
 24 The Wood Family of Burslem, by F. Palmer, 42/ net. Chapman & Hall
 24 Thirteen Years of a Busy Woman's Life, by Mrs. Alec Tweedie, illustrated, 16/ net. Lane
 26 England and the Orleans Monarchy, by Major J. R. Hall, 14/ net. Smith & Elder
 26 Sixty Years of a Soldier's Life, by Major-General Sir Alfred E. Turner, 12/6 net. Methuen
 26 The Love Affairs of the Condés, by H. Noel Williams, illustrated, 15/ net. Methuen
 26 William the Silent, by Jack Collings Squire, illustrated, 10/6 net. Methuen
 26 A Life of Sappho, by Mary Mills Patrick, illustrated, 3/6 net. Methuen
 26 Stuart Life and Manners, a Social History, by P. F. W. Ryan, illustrated, 10/6 net. Methuen
 27 The Independence of Chile, by A. Stuart Chisholm, 7/6 net. Werner Laurie
 27 The Minority of Henry III., by Kate Norgate. Macmillan
 27 Twelve Years in a Monastery, by Joseph McCabe, Third and Revised Edition, paper 6d. net, cloth 9d. net. Watts

Geography and Travel.

- 23 Andorra, the Hidden Republic, by Lewis Gaston Leary, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin
 24 British Somaliland, by R. E. Drake-Brockman, 12/6 net. Hurst & Blackett
 25 South America: Observations and Reflections, by the Right Hon. James Bryce. Macmillan
 25 Voyages and Wanderings in Far-off Seas and Lands, illustrated, 3/6 net. Headley
 25 Japan as I Saw It, by A. H. Exner, illustrated, 7/6 net. Jarrold
 27 Vancouver to the Coronation, a Four Months' Holiday Trip, by J. J. Miller, illustrated, 7/6 net. Watts
 28 Alpine Studies, by W. A. B. Coolidge, illustrated. Longmans

Sports and Pastimes.

- 25 My Book of Favourite Dogs, by F. T. Barton, illustrated by G. V. Stokes, 3/6 net. Jarrold
 26 Motor-Cars and their Story, by F. A. Talbot, 21/ net. Cassell

Sociology.

- 26 Questions of To-day and To-morrow: Free Trade, Preference, The Small Farmer, &c., by Sir Alfred Mond, 1/ net. Methuen
 26 Gibbins's Industry in England: Historical Outlines, Seventh Edition, 10/6 Methuen

Economics.

- 23 Thorold Rogers's Six Centuries of Work and Wages, Eleventh Edition, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

Philology.

- 26 Loeb Classical Library, Vols. I-V. Heinemann

School-Books.

- 26 The Stevenson Reader, edited by Lloyd Osbourne, 1/6 Chatto

SEPT. Fiction.

- 23 The Adventures of Bobby Orde, by Stewart Edward White, 6/ Fisher Unwin
 24 The Bountiful Hour, by Marion Fox, 6/ Lane
 24 The Sleeping Village, by Julia Neville, 6/ Long
 24 Left in Charge, by Victor L. Whitechurch, 6/ Long
 24 Sport and the Woman, by Campbell Rae-Brown, New Edition, 1/ net. Long
 24 Mirage, by E. Temple Thurston, 2/ net. Chapman & Hall
 24 General Mallock's Shadow, by W. B. Maxwell, 6/ Hutchinson
 24 The Veldt Dwellers, by F. Bancroft, 6/ Hutchinson
 25 Idle Hands, by Ellis W. Clinton, 6/ Jarrold
 25 The Lovers, by Eden Phillpotts, 6/ Ward & Lock
 26 Sister-in-Chief, by Dorothy A. Beckett, 3/6 Cassell
 26 The Weaving of the Shuttle, by C. Holmes Cantley, 6/ Duckworth
 26 The Mistress of Kingdoms, by Bridget MacLagan, 6/ Duckworth
 26 The Outcaste, by F. E. Penny, 6/ Chatto
 26 The Ace of Hearts, a Political Romance of High Politics, by C. Thomas-Stanford, 6/ Methuen
 26 Light Freights, by W. W. Jacobs, New Edition, 1/ net. Methuen
 27 The Story of Harvey Sinclair, by George Trelawney, 2/ net. Werner Laurie
 27 Thomas Hardy's Works, Wessex Edition: Vol. XI. The Trumpet Major; Vol. XII. Two on a Tower, 7/6 net each. Macmillan
 28 Windfrint Virgin, by Wilkinson Sherren, 6/ Ham-Smith

Juvenile Literature.

- 23 The Book of Saints and Heroes, by Mrs. A. Lang, edited by Andrew Lang, illustrated, 6/ Longmans
 23 Old Rhymes with New Tunes, composed by R. Runciman Perry, illustrated, 2/6 net. Longmans
 23 One of the Awkward Squad, by Tom Bevan, 3/6 Nisbet
 23 A Bush Mystery, by John Mackie, 3/6 Nisbet
 23 The Ghost Rock, by Frederick Watson, 3/6 Nisbet
 23 The Flying Submarine, by Percy Westerman, 3/6 Nisbet
 23 Schoolgirl Honour, by Kathlyn Rhodes, 3/6 Nisbet
 23 Terry the Girl Guide, and Nadia to the Rescue, both by Dorothea Moore, 3/6 each. Nisbet
 24 Green Willow, and Other Japanese Fairy Tales, by Grace James, illustrated by Warwick Goble, 5/ net. Macmillan
 26 The Bran Pie, edited by S. H. Hamer, 3/6 Duckworth
 26 The Twins of Tumbledownreary, by Magdalene Horsfall, 3/6 net. Duckworth
 26 The Adventures of Spider & Co., by S. H. Hamer and Harry Rountree, 1/6 net. Duckworth
 26 Golden House, by B. Sydney Woolf, 1/6 net. Duckworth
 26 Two Troubadours, by Esmé Stuart, 3/6 Smith & Elder
 26 Magic Dominions, by A. F. Wallis, 3/6 Smith & Elder
 26 Oddle and Iddle; or, The Goblins of Aloe Shamba, by Mrs. Gerard Collier, 3/6 Smith & Elder
 26 A Child's Book of Verses, illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith, 3/6 net. Chatto
 28 Sea Scouting and Seamanship for Boys, by W. Baden Powell, 1/ Glasgow, Brown & Son

General Literature.

- 24 An Australian Native's Standpoint, by William J. Sowden, 5/ net. Macmillan
 24 An Anthology of Babyhood, by Muriel N. D'Auvergne, 3/6 net. Hutchinson
 25 Thoughts of a Queen, by Carmen Sylva, 3/ net. Jarrold
 26 The Altar Fire, by A. C. Benson, New Edition, 3/6 net. Smith & Elder
 26 The Pocket Borrow, Selections, edited by Edward Thomas, 2/ and 3/ net per vol. Chatto

NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINES.

AMONG the contents of the third number of *Bedrock* will be 'Recent Discoveries of Ancient Human Remains and their Bearing on the Antiquity of Man,' by Dr. A. Keith; 'Mistaken Identity,' by Clifford Sully; 'What will Posterity say of Us?' by the Hermit of Prague; 'Modern Vitalism,' by Hugh Elliot, dealing largely with the Bergson school of thought; and 'Uncommon Sense as a Substitute for Investigation,' by Sir Oliver Lodge. Research notes are contributed by Dr. Buckmaster; and the number will also contain notes on new apparatus, and a critical review of the work of the recent Eugenics Congress, contributed by the acting editor.

In *Blackwood's Magazine* 'Imperialism in the Future,' by Mr. Arthur Page, suggests a plan for the federation of the Empire. The *Abu Zait Conspiracy* 'is a complete story of the *Blackwood* type. 'The Wife of Benedict Arnold,' by Mrs. Andrew Lang, sketches the career of Peggy Shippen, who married Arnold, the American general who deserted to the English during the War of Independence. 'The Unfortunate Saint,' by Mr. St. John Lucas, is a satire. There are also articles on 'Magdalen College,' to which the Prince of Wales proceeds next month, and 'The French Electoral Reform,' by Mr. T. F. Farman. Miss J. M. Callwell contributes 'Old Ulster Memories.' The first part of a new instalment of 'Tales of the Mermaid Tavern,' by Mr. Alfred Noyes, is given; and 'Musings without Method,' and the continuation of 'Hocken and Hunkin,' by "Q," complete the number.

THE part of *Chambers's Journal* for October will contain the following: 'The Stranger on the Aventine,' by Miss L. Milne Rae, chaps. i.-vi.; 'The Panamá Canal,' by the Hon. Mrs. C. G. Murray; 'A Frozen Millionaire,' by Capt. J. B. Chaffer; 'A Modern Robin Hood,' by Lascaris; 'Katherine Frances, Countess of Dundonald,' by Percy Cross Standing; 'An Old Charter-Box'; 'Paraguay'; 'The Romance of a Sheet of Writing-Paper'; 'The Kearney Gravity Tube-Railway,' by W. O. Horsnail; 'The Killing Pace,' by C. Edwardes; 'A New Field for Mountaineers,' by F. A. Talbot; 'The Perfect Inn,' by W. S. Douglas; 'The Far-reaching Arm,' by F. Bateman; 'The Heart of Things,' by H. Leach; 'The Secrets of Longevity,' by H. O. Bruce; and 'Who's Who in America.'

The *Cornhill Magazine* for October contains the customary instalments of 'Michael Perrys,' by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, and 'The Grip of Life,' by Agnes and Egerton Castle. 'The King's Son,' namely, the Duke of Monmouth, is the subject this month of Miss Marjorie Bowen's series 'God's Playthings.' Dr. Stephen Paget contributes 'The Genius of Pasteur,' a summary of his saving gifts, not to mankind only, but also to the domestic animals. In 'Swinburne at Etretat' Mr. Edmund Gosse tells, among other events, how Swinburne was nearly drowned, and how he came to meet with young Maupassant. 'On a Marble Stair' is a Cornish sketch by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. 'Ernest Struggles; or, A Railway Man's Life in the Sixties,' is based by Mr. H. G. Archer on a book almost entirely suppressed by the Great Western Railway, whose directors found the reminiscences too sharply barbed. Sir Henry Lucy writes on 'The Vineyards of France,' and Lieut. T. C. Fowle on a visit to 'Fort Lockhart and Dargai,' with their memorable fields of valour; while 'John Honorius' is a short story by Judge Parry.

Harper's Magazine will contain: 'The Fur-Harvesters,' by F. E. Schoonover; 'Land of Rain,' a poem, by Richard Le Gallienne; 'Barjavel's Civet of Hare,' by T. A. Janvier; 'O Wise and Strong,' a poem, by Anne Bunner; 'Your United States,' Seventh Paper, by Arnold Bennett; 'Confessions,' by Alice Brown; 'Song,' by Ellen Glasgow; 'A Search for the Last Inca Capital,' by Hiram Bingham; 'The Blue Kimono,' by Robert Henri, comment by W. Stanton Howard; 'Mary Bowman of Gettysburg,' by Elsie Singmaster; the continuation of 'The Judgment House,' by Sir Gilbert Parker; 'Wonder Song,' by G. Phillips; 'The Rose,' by Harriet Prescott Spofford; 'In the Town a Wild Bird Singing,' a poem, by Florence Earle Coates; 'The Ankle of the Troglodyte,' by Louise Closser Hale; 'Little Feller,' by Elmore Elliott Peake; 'Mark Twain,' Twelfth Paper, by A. Bigelow Paine; 'Flower of the Road,' by Maude Radford Warren; and 'The Secret,' by Forrest Crissey.

SCIENCE

The Building of the Alps. By T. G. Bonney. (Fisher Unwin.)

No English geologist of the present day has written more extensively about the making and shaping of the Alps than Prof. Bonney; nor has the Professor written without adequate preparation. It appears that he has made no fewer than thirty-five visits to the Alps, the first as far back as 1856; and these visits, at least of late years, have been generally undertaken, not for mere pleasure or adventure, but for definite scientific work, each planned with the view of clearing up some geological difficulty or investigating some obscure point in Alpine petrology. It is therefore not without confidence that the author handles his subject in the volume before us. It is a substantial volume, beautifully illustrated, and contains the record, in a connected and permanent form, of his matured views on Alpine geology.

The building of the Alps has been so extremely complicated that there is room for much divergence of opinion among those who have made it a study. Prof. Bonney is recognized as a thoroughly independent observer, not given to look through other people's spectacles, nor to borrow their conclusions. Hence it comes about that he sometimes finds himself holding opinions that run counter to those of other geologists of distinction, perhaps even those who have passed their lives in Alpine lands. Controversial matter could hardly be shut out from the early part of the present work, which deals with the materials of which the Alps have been built. What is the origin of the crystalline schists, and what their age? To what extent can a sedimentary rock suffer metamorphism? Can it ever pass into a gneiss?

Such are some of the technical questions that face the inquirer early in his studies. On these and other debatable points the author warns the student against reaching a decision based on mere authority. Rely not on what others have written, but go forth into the field and examine the evidence for yourself—such, in effect, is his advice, and according to this practical precept he has himself worked. Even nowadays there is perhaps some danger of a geologist travelling too little and reading too much.

It is a well-recognized fact that the Alps are comparatively young. When the London clay was being formed, the Alps as we now know them had not been uplifted. Without speculating as to what may have originally existed on the site of the Alps, we find clear evidence in the present chain of two great epochs of mountain-building: the first began in Oligocene times, the second towards the close of the Miocene age. During the interval, the earlier mountains suffered

extensive waste, resulting in the formation of enormous masses of sand and gravel, the latter now existing as conglomerates at great elevation on the Rigi and the Speer.

In tracing the growth of the Alps by the crumpling and movement of the rocks, by the gigantic folding and faulting and thrusting due to crustal stresses in the earth, the writer necessarily deals with the mechanics of mountain-making. Here the famous "double fold of Glarus" naturally claims discussion, and the views of Heim and Rothpletz are contrasted, the author inclining, not without some hesitation, towards the latter. Thrust-faulting, though admitted here on a rather liberal scale, is still kept within moderate bounds, and no favour is accorded to the bold views of some geologists who favour the theory that certain rocks have been carried from south to north across the Alpine axis, in great flattened folds, torn from their roots.

It is a fascinating study to note how the crumpled and faulted rocks have been worn by rain and frost and other destructive agents, so that a valley has been cut here, and a peak shaped there. With regard to denudation, it is well known that the author regards moving ice as an agent of abrasion rather than of erosion. The glaciers of the Alps form the subject of some of the most interesting chapters of the book, and it should not be forgotten that it was to the study of ice-action that a good deal of the writer's earliest scientific work in the Alps was directed.

Although geology must needs receive first consideration in any work on mountain architecture, it must not be assumed that Prof. Bonney's volume is devoted exclusively to this science. The contents of the work are, indeed, more extensive and varied than the title would perhaps lead us to expect, including as they do chapters on the vegetation and the wild animals of the Alps; nor is the human element omitted, as is evidenced by an interesting chapter on the Alps in relation to Man.

Towards the close of the work the author discourses pleasantly on the changes which have been effected within his own memory in the mode of travelling in the Alps. Whilst mindful of the discomforts of bygone days, he is, like most veterans, loath to admit that the gain is altogether with the present state of things. Here, and in other parts where he sums up the memories of more than half a century, there is not wanting an occasional pathetic touch. Let us hope that though the author finds that "the miles are longer and the mountains steeper" as the shadows lengthen along the pathway of life, he may yet be able to take many another look at those peaks and passes that he loves so well and describes so graphically.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Armytage (H.), THE HUMOUR OF SCIENCE, 3/6 net. Ouseley

We fail to find anything amusing in this book, though its author presumably intends it to be funny. The gibes at distinguished evolutionists do not strike us as worthy of consideration.

Churchward (Albert), THE ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF PRIMITIVE MAN, Lecture given at the Royal Societies Club, February, 1912, 5/ net. Allen

Dr. Churchward has devoted much time to the study of the origin and language of the African Pygmy, and seeks to show that in this race we have the earliest type of humanity—in fact, primitive man—still existing amongst us. He believes that it was in Africa, not Asia, that man originated, and that "the little Pygmy was first evolved from *Pithecanthropus erectus* or an Anthropoid Ape." He denies that the existing African Pygmy belongs to a degenerate race, and considers it incorrect to say that they have no language of their own and no belief in a future life or a Great Spirit.

Unfortunately, the attempt to establish his thesis brings the author into conflict with the more generally accepted views of other authorities, as, for instance, Profs. Keith and Sollas, and we fear that his argument requires much stronger evidence than he is able to bring forward. The volume contains some interesting illustrations.

India Survey, Professional Paper No. 12: ON THE ORIGIN OF THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS, a Consideration of the Geodetic Evidence, by Col. S. G. Burrard.

Calcutta, Surveyor-General's Office
Noticed in our 'Science Gossip' on August 31st.

Kapp (Gisbert), ELECTRICITY, 1/ net.

Williams & Norgate

It is difficult to imagine to what class of readers this little manual is intended to appeal. The object of "The Home University Library," of which it forms part, is clearly to place within the reach of all an elementary view of the different subjects dealt with. We turn in the present instance to the description of "potential," a word which is less readily understood than perhaps any other by beginners in electricity. Prof. Kapp thus defines it: "The potential at any point of space is the energy required to bring unit positive charge from infinite distance to that point." We should like to know what idea this is likely to convey to (say) a working electrician anxious to gain some insight into the theoretical principles governing the force with which he is dealing. Again, we find the force acting between two magnetic masses expressed by the equation $F = \frac{Mm}{D^2}$. We should

think that a person with the equipment necessary for the use of such an equation would be hardly likely to study a shilling manual of some 250 small pages for further information on the subject, even though it be written by a distinguished Professor of Engineering. Except for this, we have no fault to find with the book.

Kearton (Richard), NATURE'S CAROL SINGERS, 3/6 Cassell

A popular edition of a pleasant book which deals with the appearance, haunts, habits, nests, eggs, songs, and call-notes of the birds that breed in the British Islands.

The volume is illustrated with photographs direct from Nature by the Kearton brothers, whose skill in that line is known to everybody.

Rolleston (T. W.), PARALLEL PATHS, a Study in Biology, Ethics, and Art, 2/6 net. Duckworth

Mr. Rolleston writes mainly for the layman in point of science, to whom his book should be useful, since he aims at putting his readers in a position to appreciate the interesting discoveries of biology in recent years. One of "The Readers' Library."

Swanton (E. W.), BRITISH PLANT-GALLS, a Classified Textbook of Cecidology, 7/6 net. Methuen

The various galls arising in plant tissues through the presence of parasitic insects and fungi receive exhaustive treatment at the hands of Mr. Swanton. There is an Introduction by Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, sixteen coloured plates, and an index and bibliography which are adequate.

Thole (F. B.), A SECOND YEAR COURSE OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY FOR TECHNICAL INSTITUTES: THE CARBOCYCLIC COMPOUNDS, 2/6 net. Methuen

This will be found to contain a concise account of organic compounds, together with their preparation and constitution, the latter being treated according to the views of the best modern authorities. The appendix presents in systematic order the main processes of qualitative organic chemistry.

Tuckey (C. O.) and Nayler (W. A.), ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY, a First Course, 5/ net. Cambridge University Press

This book is an attempt to supply the needs both of specialists and non-specialists, and as such is foredoomed to failure. For the specialist it will be difficult to effect an improvement on the method of exposition of Salmon or Askwith, while for the ordinary student some allowance must be made for lack of mathematical insight.

The treatment of the matter, particularly in the earlier chapters, is so scanty that we doubt whether the non-specialist will benefit by it, in spite of the fact that, from his point of view, the arrangement leaves little or nothing to be desired.

United States National Museum: 1909, JAPANESE SHORE FISHES, collected by the United States Bureau of Fisheries Steamer Albatross Expedition of 1906, by John Otterbein Snyder; 1910, NOTES ON AFRICAN ORTHOPTERA OF THE FAMILIES MANTIDÆ AND PHASMIDÆ IN THE MUSEUM, with Descriptions of New Species, by James A. G. Rehn; 1913, THE FISHES OF OKINAWA, one of the Riu Kiu Islands, by John Otterbein Snyder; 1919, NOTES ON A COLLECTION OF FISHES FROM JAVA, made by Owen Bryant and William Palmer in 1909, with Description of a New Species, by B. A. Bean and A. C. Weed; 1921, MODEL OF A BRAHMIN TEMPLE, by Immanuel M. Casanowicz; and 1922, NOTE ON THE GENERIC NAME SAPOLE, replacing Boulengerina, for a Genus of Kuhlidi Fishes, by David Starr Jordan.

Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Walker (Sydney F.), AVIATION: ITS PRINCIPLES, ITS PRESENT AND FUTURE, 6d. net. Jack

The editor of "The People's Books" was not happy in his choice of a writer on so technical a subject as Aviation. Mr. Walker is too much addicted to generalizations and vague statements—such as that

the cost of working dirigible balloons "will depend on the size of the engine and other factors." The most unsatisfactory feature of the book, however, is its illustrations. The diagram of a Blériot landing chassis on p. 61 is inaccurate, and at variance with that of the whole machine given on p. 31. The propeller at the top of p. 56 is going the wrong way (according to usual practice), and the laminations are not indicated correctly; on p. 17 the two propellers are made to turn in the same direction, instead of to right and left respectively.

On p. 80 we are told that "it [the centre of gravity] is the point from which, if a line with a weight on the end of it were suspended, the weight and line would hang vertically in space."

Nor can we praise the book from the literary point of view, when we read on p. 87 that "they [aerodromes] are more, however, in the nature of flying schools than of race meetings, though there is again a tendency to give exhibitions at the principal aerodromes."

Wilson (Forsyth James) and Heilbron (Isidor M.), CHEMICAL THEORY AND CALCULATIONS, 2/6 net. Constable

This is in effect a set of exercises upon the questions arising in chemical manipulation, including such matters as the metric system of weights and measures, chemical notation, and the use of formulas and equations. These are connected by short dissertations, in which the so-called laws governing reactions, such as the laws of Dulong and Petit, of Boyle, of Faraday and others, are clearly enumerated. The treatment of the periodic grouping of the elements and valency, here defined as "simply the combining capacity of the elements," is good and clear; and the method of determining vapour-densities and molecular weights well illustrated by drawings of the actual apparatus used. The book is fairly up to date, and both radium and its emanation, called by Sir William Ramsay niton, are included in the table of elements, with their atomic weights. Yet, after writing that no attempts to break an element up into simpler substances have as yet been successful, the authors have had to state in a foot-note that "radium possibly an element [the sentence seems to need punctuation] seems capable of spontaneous disintegration." This inconsistency apart, the work of Prof. Forsyth Wilson and his colleague should be most useful to students of chemistry, and contains exactly the sort of information that a careful student jots down for himself in view of an examination. The appendix contains, with answers to the problems set, some useful tables, including one of logarithms and anti-logarithms to four places.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

SEPT.

23 Butterflies and Moths at Home and Abroad, by H. Rowland Brown, 7/6 net. Fisher Unwin
25 Hardy Perennials and Herbaceous Borders, by Walter P. Wright, illustrated, 12/6 net.

Headley
30 The Insanity of Passion and Crime, by Dr. Forbes Winslow, 10/6 net. Ouseley

OCT.
1 Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature: House Flies and how They spread Disease, by C. G. Hewitt; The Individual in the Animal Kingdom, by Julian S. Huxley; The Work of Rain and Rivers, by T. G. Bonney, Sc.D.; The Psychology of Insanity, by Bernard Hart, M.D.; and Brewing, by A. Chauston Chapman, 1/ net each. Cambridge University Press

Radium and Radio-Activity, by A. T. Cameron, "Romance of Science Series." S.P.C.K.

Science Gossip.

DR. LEONARD HILL in his Presidential Address to the Physiological Section at the Dundee meeting of the British Association pointed out that the ill-effects of the presence of carbonic acid gas in crowded rooms had been much exaggerated. In his opinion the harm is done by the overheating of the clothes of the people crowded together, whereby the cutaneous vessels are dilated, the veins filled, the volume of the arteries lessened, and more strain thrown on the heart. He recommends as a remedy the agitation of the air by means of cooling fans or otherwise, without particular regard being paid to its purity. If fresh, i.e. unbreathed, air is introduced, it is, in his opinion, more important that it should be dry than anything else.

PROF. A. SENIER, when presiding over the Chemical Section of the same Association, drew attention to the fact that all our molecular weights are calculated from the weights of molecules in the real or supposed gaseous state, and that solids and liquids may, as he said, "well consist of far more complex particles." In stereochemistry he suggested that the term "allotropy," used by Berzelius to describe the isomeric modification of an element as distinguished from a compound, should be abandoned, and that we should reserve the word "cyclic," now applied to ring and chain compounds indifferently, for the first-named category, denoting the latter by the new term "hormathic."

M. BUSQUET in a communication to the Académie des Sciences draws attention to the great difference in the physiological effects of decoctions of plants made in the usual way and what he calls "extraits physiologiques." The latter seem to be what we should call "cold-drawn infusions," being prepared, as M. Busquet says, without heat and diastatic modification. Thus, he tells us, a solution of extract of coffee has an entirely different effect on the heart from that produced by a solution of caffeine. The typical case that he presents, however, is that of digitalis, the physiological extract of which is, he says, a heart tonic producing neither extra systole nor fibrillary tremors.

CURIOUS PHENOMENA occurring during a violent thunderstorm at Athens on May 3rd are described by Prof. C. Maltezos in another communication to the Académie des Sciences. He says that the pupils in the military school of the Euelpides saw large flames, heard sudden and loud noises, and received heavy shocks in the inner corridors and passages of the building not communicating directly with the outer air. He suggests that these were caused by a violent electric wind, consisting of strongly ionized air, such as streams from the conductor of a large influence machine. It may be so; but in that case it seems that the physiological effects he notes should be capable of reproduction by artificial means and on a modified scale.

In the late forties of last century, when the fate of Sir John Franklin was still unknown, *The Athenæum* took a prominent part in urging the Government to send out search expeditions. Admiral Sir R. Vesey Hamilton, who took part in two of these expeditions, died on Tuesday last in his 84th year. He was the author of several works.

FINE ARTS

The Italian Bronze Statuettes of the Renaissance. By Wilhelm Bode. Vol. III. (Grevel & Co.)

THE third volume of Prof. Bode's work is in no wise inferior to its predecessors. It is perhaps something of a surprise to find that the artistic interest is fully sustained in this representation of a period which we are apt to think of as definitely decadent. So vigorous, indeed, is the art displayed that we are tempted to ask ourselves whether the decadence has not been in our latter-day critical appreciation, which lacks the robustness and generosity to estimate Giovanni di Bologna and his contemporaries at their proper value.

The copious production of Giovanni, truly amazing in its brilliance of execution, if somewhat lacking in ideal quality, is the principal feature of this final volume, and from among the work of his anonymous contemporaries Prof. Bode arranges certain interesting groups of allied works which are to be regarded provisionally as by the same hand. Of these the statuettes attributed plausibly enough to the artist of the four bathing figures in the Pierpont Morgan Collection (plate ccxv.) reveal a true sculptor's temperament, with a great feeling for elegance—rather French in appearance than Flemish, as suggested by the author. For once here is a personality which seems to ask for a name to know it by. Maffeo Olivieri is another name which emerges to some purpose as a label to certain works of very individual quality. Whether they were all really done by Maffeo Olivieri is of small consequence.

We are more disposed to congratulate Prof. Bode on these successful sortings by quality of virtually anonymous works than upon the recent corroboration by documentary evidence of a similar attempt in the case of Antico. The new works attributed to Antico in the "supplement" to the works of the earlier period included in this volume are surely among the least interesting products of the time, and hardly worth worrying about; nor are the additions to the accredited *œuvre* of Riccio such as will add to his reputation. On the other hand, the figure of a boy (plate ccxvi., left), described as "approaching" Riccio, is a finer work than any of the additional statuettes attributed to that master in this volume.

There is, of course, always some danger in judging from photographs of works one has had no opportunity of seeing, else we might raise a respectful query as to the confident passing-on of the dying Adonis (plate ccxxviii., right) to the Cinquecento. Light casting is not evidence of the date at which a work was modelled, and this looks as if the wax might have been knocked about for some time before it was translated into durable material. Prof. Bode's notes are so succinct as to represent rather his conclusions than his reasons, and we gather that his silences indicate suspense of judgment.

Die wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen des modernen Kunstgewerbes in London. By Dr. Bruno Rauecker. "Schriften des Sozialwissenschaftlichen Vereins der Universität München." (Munich, M. Rieger.)

THIS is a lecture delivered at a meeting of the Social Science Association of the University of Munich. Dr. Rauecker visited London last year. He came prepared, according to ideas about England current in Germany, to find on all sides an inspiring development of a new and real democratic art, displaying itself in our buildings, our shopfronts, our posters, household utensils, decorative work—everything. He found nothing of the kind; on the contrary, he saw ugliness not only rampant, but also cheerfully acquiesced in. The construction of the London tubes and tube stations, and the extraordinary increase in our national love of flowers—"Blumenverehrung," as the quaint German phrase goes—were the only two ways in which he perceived any evidence of a sense for art and beauty genuinely and spontaneously active in the people at large. Yet it cannot be denied that there has been—that there is still—among us some little stir, some impulse towards the inventing and enjoying of beautiful things. The history of the movement is, indeed, so well known as not to need recalling here. What has become, is becoming, of all that? This is the enigma Dr. Rauecker sets himself to solve.

Fundamentally, he finds the solution in a refusal to face facts, the facts being those of modern economic conditions. We neglect the economic relations between art and life—rather glory in neglecting them and in educating our craftsmen into neglect of them; with the result that they are obstructed, rendered almost nil, by our obstinacy, and require to be cleared up and straightened out before there can be any hope of art and life once more flowing together and reacting on one another. To come down to the point of practice: we choose to ignore production by machinery; we deny the possibility of any considerable artistic worth to anything not done by hand; we refuse division of labour; we refuse also to make wide distribution and popular expression, for their own sakes, any part of our artistic aim. And, yet again, we shut our eyes stubbornly to the all-important question of cost. Closely connected with this last refusal is that obtuseness which, as Dr. Rauecker discovered, complacently argues that, if a thing is just as serviceable and just as saleable ugly as beautiful, it is a work of supererogation to make it beautiful.

At bottom, to a great extent, the question is an educational one. Much educational effort is being expended in the direction of arts and crafts; yet the popular mind, as has been implied, remains un-leavened by it; the students turned out by the divers schools hardly ever find their way into the designing-rooms of the great

factories, where craftsmen from Paris or from Germany are employed, because they have been trained to understand the actual conditions of production; nor, on the other hand, has the manufacturer, or any representative of his point of view, a seat on the boards which direct the proceedings of the schools. Art is divorced from life: it subsists—as it were in mid-air, artificially—upon a spurious supply and demand, the first condition for which, the existence of an adequate number of wealthy and interested patrons, may be withdrawn from it any day.

To make the best that can be made out of the given material, in the allotted circumstances of place, time, and the rest, even where these are not wholly favourable, has always been reckoned, in itself, a true craftsman's, a true artist's achievement—one, too, which carries with it a peculiar satisfaction. It is just this that, as a nation, we are failing to achieve. We choose, in our highest craftsmanship, to produce rather by altering conditions than by mastering them—to inculcate a discontent that avoids rather than an acceptance which goes on to create. Thus our outlook is essentially undemocratic, and we effect little or nothing for the people at large, for whom inexpensiveness and wide distribution are *sine quibus non*.

We should like to see Dr. Rauecker's pamphlet translated and circulated among the educational authorities who are occupied with arts and crafts. It is a fresh and stimulating piece of criticism, which should not merely vex us with the recognition of error, but also prompt us to vigorous action and an attempt to deal with facts as they are, and wring out of them all that can be wrung.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Coomaraswamy (Ananda K.), INDIAN DRAWINGS: Second Series, CHIEFLY RAJPUT.

Although, from the drawings at his disposal, the author seems hardly able to represent the Rajput school of draughtsmen so favourably as those of the Mughal artists to whom, for the most part, his first volume was devoted, yet our impression of the superiority in kind of the former school is confirmed by study of the present volume, and, if perhaps rather by implication than in direct statement, we find the author of the same opinion. With the exception of plate i., "Two Musicians," and certain brilliant stencil designs reproduced in the text (figs. 4, 5, and 11), we can hardly claim for the Rajput drawings here shown that they have the power of the Ajantā line drawings included in the first series; but they group with the latter as a school trenchantly divided from the Mughal artists, whose work, however exquisite, is prudent and imitative by comparison with the daring liberty of design of these thorough-going idealists. It is the difference between the drawing of Holbein with one foot always on solid earth, and that of Botticelli, who bravely throws his cap over the mill in simple faith that "the best in this kind are but shadows."

Duveen (Edward J.), COLOUR IN THE HOME, with Notes on Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and upon Decoration and Good Taste, 42/ net. Allen

The author deploras our lack of taste in colour as a nation, and urges that the principles and harmony of colour should be taught in the schools. The book contains many illustrations.

Hind (C. Lewis), HERCULES BRABAZON BRABAZON, 1821-1906: HIS ART AND LIFE, 21/ net. Allen

"Brabazon is the only person since Turner at whose feet I can sit and worship, and learn about colour." So Ruskin said to his friend Sir Herbert Jekyll; and ten years later, when Brabazon, at the age of 71, had his first exhibition at the Goupil Gallery, Mr. Sargent, in his preface to the catalogue, bore generous testimony to the artist's "gift of colour," his "perception delicate, and execution convincing."

The story Mr. Lewis Hind has to tell is that of a country gentleman unsuspicious of his own genius, and the narrative flows easily, with a welcome restraint of rhetoric. He gives us no closely reasoned analysis of Brabazon's art, but strikes out in his rhapsody of praise a number of happy phrases. Mr. Brabazon is "the perfect amateur," a "sketcher of genius," "the Troubadour of art, singing as he goes, and joy is always the burden of his songs." Twenty-four of Mr. Brabazon's water-colours are admirably reproduced in colours, and a portrait of the artist by Mr. Sargent forms the frontispiece.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

SEPT.

27 *Antiques and Curios in our Homes*, by G. M. Vallois, 6/ net. Werner Laurie

1 *Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature: The Civilization of Ancient Mexico*, by Lewis Spence; and *Brasses*, by J. S. M. Ward, 1/ net each. Cambridge University Press

1 *Royal Gardens*, by Cyril Ward, with 32 Full-Page Colour Reproductions, 16/ net; Large-Paper Edition, 42/ net. Longmans

10 *The Charm of London*, illustrated by Yoshio Markino, New Edition, 5/ net. Chatto

Nov. *The Old Colleges of Oxford, their Architectural History illustrated and described* by Aymer Vallance, 73/6 net till Oct. 8; afterwards 84/ net. Batsford

FOUR LANCASHIRE ARTISTS.

THE Autumn Exhibition opened at the Manchester City Art Gallery last Monday consists of works by four deceased artists: James Charles, George Sheffield, William Stott, and D. A. Williamson, all of whom are closely associated with Manchester or neighbouring towns.

Charles is represented by seventy-six works, very unequal in point of merit, and the collection would have been far more impressive if fewer paintings had been shown and greater care exercised in the selection. Lacking a fine sense of design, Charles was usually careless in the arrangement of his subjects, and the decorative qualities which some few of his paintings undoubtedly possess seem to be the result of a happy accident, rather than of the artist's deliberate intention. His portraits are prosaic, probably good as likenesses, but wanting in pictorial distinction; and he is seen at his best in his smaller paintings of sunlight effects in village

streets, and especially in the vivid little marines which he painted at Capri towards the close of his life. An ardent lover of sunlight, with a sincere desire to paint truly Nature as she appeared to him, Charles, within his limitations, was a capable exponent of open-air painting; but neither his perception of colour in shadow, nor his theoretical knowledge of the laws of simultaneous contrast, was sufficiently advanced to justify any claim that he should be considered a great colourist.

Possessing what Charles lacked, a stylistic sense of design, William Stott of Oldham was immeasurably his superior. His fine decorative instinct is impressively displayed in a series of pastels which constitute the chief artistic interest of this exhibition. It is interesting to note how, in his pastels of Downland scenery (78, 81), Stott anticipated the austere simplicity with which Mr. Nicholson treats similar subjects; only Stott's pastels, higher in tone, have the advantage of being truer to the colour of Nature. The difficult balance between the decorative and representative elements in painting is here maintained with exquisite judgment in the pastels of waterfalls (102, 118, 130), wherein the delicate accentuation of the foam pattern never arrests the suggestion of movement in running water. Far less satisfying are the large pictures which show imaginative figures amid natural surroundings. Rarely homogeneous, their harmony is disturbed by the clash between the ideal and the real. We may justly grieve that Stott was so strongly obsessed by these intrusive ideal forms, for, freed from their presence, his poetic temperament found its fullest and most perfect expression among the uninhabited solitudes of the high Alps. When, as in *Morning in the Alps*, he shows us mists melting before the rising sun, which flushes with rose the mountain peaks, he reveals himself as an incomparable painter of the mountains, giving lyrical utterance to observations as profound in accuracy as in emotion. The moonlight painting of *The Eiger*, purchased by the Manchester Art Gallery Committee for the permanent collection, strikes a more sombre note, and is almost a monotone in its conventional restraint of colour. It is tempting to dwell on other individual exhibits—*The Turquoise Sea*, as precious in colour as a Whistler, though carried further than Whistler would have dared to go in his later years, or the little full-length pastel portrait of a boy in a black velvet suit (94), so wonderful in its subtle expression of textures; but, interesting as many individual paintings may be, the collection illustrates primarily Stott's achievement in pastel, and there should be keen competition for his little masterpieces in this medium when collectors have learnt to rank quality above quantity in Art.

George Sheffield produced derivative work that was welcomed by his contemporaries, but possesses little permanent value. D. A. Williamson, the Liverpool painter, was an artist of greater gifts and more originality. In his early Pre-Raphaelite days he showed his clean workmanship in the masterly little water-colour *Milking-Time: Peckham Common*, precise in drawing, bright in colour, and most able in arrangement. Later he ceased painting from Nature, and, relying on his memory, produced paintings and water-colours which tended to degenerate (cf. Nos. 238, 244, 261) into memories of Turner rather than of Nature.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE REPORT to the British Association on the Physical Characters of the Ancient Egyptians, by a Committee composed of Prof. Elliot Smith, Dr. F. C. Shrubbsall, Prof. A. Keith, and Dr. C. G. Seligmann, has now been published. Its most interesting feature is that it suggests some "attempts at mummification as early as the Second Dynasty," whereas the earliest mummy hitherto found is dated in the Fifth. The human remains in the burials of the Second and Third Dynasties, lately found by Mr. Quibell at Saqqarah, are said also to show much racial resemblance to those of the Pyramid Age, with "quite definite evidences of some racial influence alien to the Proto-Egyptian race." Mention is also made of a comparison of the Saqqarah skulls with a type collection of Predynastic ones. In this connexion it should be remembered that Dr. Naville's work at Abydos has thrown much doubt upon the justice of labelling, as was formerly done, all burials in the crouched position "predynastic."

IN the designs for 'Hamlet' at the Leicester Galleries—his second manifesto against the stage as an existing institution—Mr. Gordon Craig delivers himself no less effectively than last year. The notes in the catalogue are lively and combative, and the drawings on the walls show decided advance in purely pictorial ability. A course of experiments with the combinations of assorted rectangles which constitute his most-used furniture for the stage has given him increased insight into the science of lighting, and a sense of the beauty of perspective as a profoundly significant element in the art of drawing, and these combine to make his later sketches far finer renderings of form than those of some years ago.

'ROYAL GARDENS' form the subject of Mr. Cyril Ward's book, which will include illustrations in colour from drawings by the author at Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, Marlborough House, Sandringham, Holyrood, and other royal residences. Messrs. Longmans will publish on October 1st two editions of the volume, one on large paper.

MR. B. T. BATSFORD is now offering to subscribers at a special price 'The Old Colleges of Oxford: their Architectural History Illustrated and Described,' by Mr. Aymer Vallance. The handsome folio volume is dedicated by permission to the King.

'JAPAN AS I SAW IT' is the title of a work by Mr. A. H. Exner, announced by Messrs. Jarrold for early publication. The volume will contain twelve collotype plates mounted on antique paper, and sixteen art plates of etchings of Japanese life, in addition to about forty half-tone illustrations.

THE death was announced on Thursday of Mr. John Leighton, who had all but completed his ninetieth year. His artistic activities were displayed in many ways. He was one of the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, an original proprietor of *The Graphic*, and a founder of the Photographic Society and of the Ex-Libris Society, designing a large number of book-plates. He also took part as an artist in the codification of the Copyright Acts in 1858-9. He used the pen-name "Luke Limner."

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Berlioz (Hector), his Life, AS WRITTEN BY HIMSELF IN HIS LETTERS AND MEMOIRS, translated by Katherine F. Boulton, 1/6 net. Dent

This Life of the French composer consists of extracts from his Letters and Memoirs, making up "an interesting and fascinating picture of the heights, depths, limitations, and curious inconsistencies of this weird and restless human being." The scheme was thus a good one, though the way in which it has been carried out is not altogether satisfactory. The paragraph on p. 19 beginning "Gersono readily agreed," if compared with the original (*Mémoires de Berlioz*, Lévy ed., p. 23), will justify this criticism. There are, indeed, other instances in the same chapter showing how sentences, owing to omissions, do not faithfully represent the original; e.g., the first sentence on p. 18 (French on p. 21 of *Mémoires*). In "Everyman's Library."

Westminster Hymnal (The), Music edited by Richard R. Terry, 3/6 Washbourne

This Hymnal is issued with the sanction of the Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Westminster, Birmingham, and Liverpool. The tunes have been in part selected and in part composed by Mr. R. R. Terry, the able organist and choirmaster of Westminster Cathedral. In his Preface he refers to the collection as including some good, some indifferent, and some bad tunes, yet those of the last-named class, "all bound up with the pious associations of many holy lives," he did not feel it right to suppress. Mention is made of the variants of almost every popular tune, and here they are said to be given as originally written by the composers, or, "where this was not ascertainable, by reverting to the earliest form of the melody." But in Haydn's tune (No. 197) the composer's version, if the quartet reading corresponds with the original melody to which the words were set, has not been followed; neither has the earliest form of the 'Old Hundredth' (No. 15) been adopted.

Musical Gossip.

A YEAR or two ago British composers showed a leaning towards subjects of very serious, and at times pessimistic character, selecting such for their vocal works or as poetic basis for symphonic poems. Of late, however, there has been a healthful change, recently shown in marked manner in the Balfour Gardiner programmes of concerts at Queen's Hall. Further proofs were forthcoming at the Thursday Cathedral performances last week at Hereford.

In the morning, after the interval, was produced Sir Hubert Parry's setting, for soprano solo, chorus, and orchestra, of the 'Ode on the Nativity of Christ' by the Scottish poet William Dunbar, born in the second half of the fifteenth century. The brief instrumental introduction is, and appropriately, of pastoral character, and it includes a carol-like melody, the germ from which is freely evolved most of the orchestral music—an excellent plan, since a definite representative theme is apt, even in skilful hands, to lead to formalism. Wagner himself, despite his genius, at times fell a victim to his system. Each stanza of Dunbar's poem ends with virtually the same refrain as the

first, "Et nobis Puer natus est," and the setting of these words, though differing as to the letter, is similar in spirit. Thus this, too, serves as a landmark, preventing vagueness of form; moreover, the choral portions, while exhibiting contrapuntal skill, are not laboured. The music of the final stanza, beginning, in accordance with the words, brightly, but ending in softest tones, represents the composer at his best. The soprano solo was expressively sung by Miss Muriel Foster, and the performance generally, under the composer's direction, was good.

The Nativity was also the theme of the new work 'Fantasia on Four Traditional Carols' (two from Herefordshire, the other two from Somersetshire and Sussex), by Dr. Vaughan Williams. It is written for baritone solo (Mr. Campbell McInnes), chorus, and orchestra. The setting is both clever and quaint, yet it seemed scarcely of festival proportions; we believe that it would be heard to greater advantage with a small choir and small orchestra.

On Thursday morning Sir Edward Elgar conducted his 'Dream of Gerontius,' but although there was much to praise in the performance, it was not the best that has been heard at these Three Choir Festivals. The interpreters were Mr. Gervase Elwes, Mr. Thorpe Bates, and Miss Muriel Foster (who sang the Angel music when the work was originally produced). An impressive rendering was given of the Good Friday music and the end of the first act from 'Parsifal' under Dr. G. R. Sinclair's direction.

On Wednesday, at the first of the two Shire Hall concerts, Mr. Granville Bantock conducted his *Serenade for String Orchestra*. It was new as regards performance, though as the outcome of impressions of America, which the composer visited some years ago, it may very likely have been written at that time. It is based on familiar American songs, and, though clever and attractive, will scarcely add to Mr. Bantock's present high reputation. The programme included a first performance of Sir Edward Elgar's Suite 'The Crown of India,' formed from the recent Coliseum 'Imperial Masque.' The Minuet is singularly beautiful, and in spirit recalls some of the quiet numbers of the 'Enigma' Variations. There are life and Eastern colour in the rest of the music, but it displays the style rather than the soul of the composer.

THE eighth series of concerts of the Classical Concert Society will take place at Bechstein Hall on the following dates: October 16th, 23rd, and 30th; November 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th; and December 11th and 18th. The first and second will be in the afternoon and evening respectively, and the rest in pairs will follow in the same order. The programmes will be, as hitherto, largely devoted to the works of Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms, but we are glad to find works by three modern, in fact living, composers—M. Saint-Saëns, Herr Max Reger, and the talented Hungarian M. Dohnányi.

THE seventeenth season of the Symphony Concerts at Queen's Hall under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood begins on October 19th. The other dates of the first half of the series will be November 2nd, 16th, and 30th.

THE dates of the concerts of the forthcoming season of the Royal Choral Society are October 31st, November 28th, January 1st, February 5th, March 6th, and April 17th.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.-Sat. Promenade Concerts, S. Queen's Hall.
Sat. Herr F. Kreisler's Recital, S. Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

Restoration Plays from Dryden to Farquhar. With an Introduction by Edmund Gosse. "Everyman's Library." (Dent & Sons.)

OUR Restoration stage gets rather less than its due nowadays. Its tragedy and its romantic drama are dismissed for their feebleness or extravagance; its comedy is swept out of court as coarse and licentious. In both cases the verdict is over-emphasized. The indecency of much of it is beyond palliation; but combined with this, and occasionally triumphing over it, there is wit; there are here and there supreme literary elegance and earnestly-intended satire; and also, in its later manifestations, faithful study of manners and observation of types. As for the more serious side of the drama, was there not the great John Dryden writing for the theatre of the Restoration?

This volume of 'Restoration Plays' is worthy of its place in the Everyman series, for every piece among its contents has been virtually accorded the rank of a masterpiece. It is not made evident whether or not Mr. Gosse is responsible for the selection. But whoever it is has kept to safe lines, and avoided experiment. Dryden's contribution is 'All for Love'; that was inevitable. An enterprising editor might have given us Wycherley at his best—Wycherley serious and satirical, and strongly influenced by Molière—Wycherley of 'The Plain Dealer,' a comedy remembered on the stage, and recognized as setting a new fashion, long after its author's retirement. But undoubtedly 'The Country Wife' represents him most completely, expresses both his vivacity and his coarseness. As a specimen of Congreve's art in its perfection, we are rightly offered 'The Way of the World,' that failure of its own day, that splendour of the literature that survives ephemeral tests; the pointedness of its style, the polish of its wit and irony, the exquisite cadence of its speech, need no modern commendation. Perhaps the workmanship is a trifle too elaborate to suit the rough-and-ready methods of any stage. Otway supplies his 'Venice Preserved,' and Otway lives as a literary playwright by a few purple patches; but, on its purely dramatic side, his tragedy still has merits and makes a strong appeal. 'The Beaux Stratagem' is good enough for Farquhar, though 'The Recruiting Officer' is just a trifle better. We miss Dick Amlet and Brass from the selection the editor has made from Vanbrugh's comedies; but, after all, despite the marvellously realized atmosphere of contemporary middle class life which we get in 'The Confederacy' the play is an adaptation; there is more originality in 'The Provoked Wife,' and the husband, Sir John Brute, is a real stage-creation.

On all six playwrights Mr. Gosse writes with his customary felicity.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Parker (Louis N.), *DRAKE*, a Pageant-Play in Three Acts, 2/ net. Lane

This play reads better than one would expect from its nature; but the spectacular effects at His Majesty's undoubtedly enhance the attraction.

Sudermann (Hermann), *MORITURI*: Three One-Act Plays—'Teja,' 'Fritzechen,' 'The Eternal Masculine,' translated from the German by Archibald Alexander; *ROSES*: Four One-Act Plays—'Streaks of Light,' 'The Last Visit,' 'Margot,' 'The Far-Away Princess,' translated by Grace Frank, 2/ net each. Duckworth

Even when allowance is made for a poor translation, these little plays are disappointing. Sudermann's talent, it would seem, demands a larger space than that of a single act. Only in 'Fritzechen,' a poignant little drama of father and son, and in 'Margot' is the hand of the author of 'Magda' discernible. 'Margot,' indeed, in its concentration, its vista of a complex background, and the vivid realization of its leading characters, has something of Ibsen's quality. It lacks, however, his firm construction, and in actual performance some of its links might easily escape the audience.

The translations are obviously American, and some of the phrases are entirely extraneous to the language spoken in this country. Moreover—and this is a graver fault—the form remains German in phrase after phrase; the pluperfect of the original stands where every English speaker would use the perfect; and inversions, natural to a highly inflected language, destroy the semblance of reality in ours. The old gibe may fairly be used for these volumes, in which Sudermann has been rather traduced than translated.

Venable (Emerson), *THE HAMLET PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION*, \$1.00 net.

Cincinnati, Stewart & Kidd Co.

After selecting five representative theories for brief exposition and refutation, the author proceeds to give his own. We cannot be certain that we have grasped the whole of his contentions which follow. We gather that Hamlet's is specially a moral struggle which typifies a universal human experience, and that "Shakespeare, instead of showing the effect of 'a great deed laid upon a soul unequal to the performance of it,' has shown a limited deed of questionable expediency when considered in its absolute and eternal bearings, laid upon a soul too great for its performance as an unrelated obligation of mere personal revenge." The maze of verbosity through which we have to find our way is irritating, and we are not prepared to accept all the statements brought forward, e.g., "that the tragedy of 'Hamlet' is unique among Shakespearean dramas in that it involves accident as a fundamental consideration of the theme." In fine, we are unable to credit Shakespeare with all the transcendental, objective, subjective, universal, and culminant ideas here discovered. Our views may be questionable, but they are certainly simpler.

Wotton (M. E.), *H. B. IRVING*, an Appreciation, 6d. net. Cassell

In an appreciation it is somewhat difficult to avoid becoming fulsome, and the present book cannot wholly escape this charge. For the rest it is a good enough account of the career of one of our most prominent actors, illustrated with photographs of him in various parts.

Dramatic Gossip.

ALTHOUGH it is a pleasure to see Mr. H. V. Esmond's name once more on the list of active playwrights, his best friends will wish he had signalized his return to the London stage with some less trivial piece of work than 'A Young Man's Fancy.' To find the author of such ambitious efforts as 'The Divided Way' and 'Grierson's Way,' or such graceful studies of sentiment as 'The Wilderness' and 'One Summer's Day,' declining, as he does at the Criterion, to mere farce, is more than a little disappointing. Of course, his is an agreeable and amusing trifle, despite the hackneyed conventionality of its scheme and the "asides" and other old-fashioned devices of its technique; but it is of the smallest account as a contribution to stage art, and merely serves to pass the time. Even as farce it is not always successful, because its pace slows down perceptibly before the end, and Mr. Esmond's invention shows some signs of flagging. Its attractiveness depends on individual scenes of comedy, on tiny strokes of satirical portraiture; these atone for the equivocal, so easily seen through, without which there would be no story to tell.

So intelligent a young actor as Mr. Charles Maude is rather wasted on the part of the peer's son whose entanglement with a West-End flower-girl furnishes the piece with its slender plot; and Mr. Lowne, called upon to play genial father to this scapegrace, is not much better served. Any real chances of acting fall to Miss Lottie Venne as the boy's formidable and matchmaking aunt, and to Miss Dora Barton and Miss Mariamne Caldwell, as the "hussy" who is responsible for such alarms and excursions in his family, and her grim and businesslike French mother. The shriek with which Miss Venne makes Lady Julia receive the news that there has been a marriage is fully worthy of this past-mistress of burlesque.

On Monday last 'Ann' was transferred from the Criterion to the Court Theatre. Miss Renée Kelly still makes the piece—none too plausible or well-written in itself—an amusing evening's entertainment. The character of Edward Hargreaves is now played by Mr. Reginald Owen in the place of Mr. Basil Hallam, who has left to fulfil an engagement in 'The Blindness of Virtue' in New York.

MR. STANLEY HOUGHTON, author of 'Hindle Wakes,' perhaps the most remarkable play of the year, is obviously not to be allowed to remain idle. A new work of his, 'Elaine,' is to be produced at Manchester next Monday by Miss Horniman's company, and Mr. Arthur Bourchier has given him a commission for a new one-act play intended for the variety stage. Meantime the production of 'The Little Café' at the Playhouse does not mean the retirement of 'Hindle Wakes' from London. When Mr. Cyril Maude makes a change at his theatre on the 28th, the fine piece now filling the bill will be transferred to another West-End house.

THERE is talk of Mr. Charles Maude emulating his cousin and becoming a London actor-manager at no very remote date. Another well-known player who is credited with the like intention is Mr. Lawrence Grossmith.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. R.—M. H.—H. G.—Received. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

For Index to Advertisers see p. 323.

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THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (September 21) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Hugh Peters—The Royal Society's 250th Anniversary—George Meikle Kemp and Freemasonry—John Taylor, the Water-Poet—A Fifteenth-Century Inventory—Latin Quotations—Kersey's English Dictionary—"W. Shakespeare," 1544—"Touching for a Loan."

QUERIES:—"Let severely alone"—Joseph Fussell—Napper Tandy—Report of Trial: Ysptyt Ifan—Pen Rhos Stable: Print—"Divine discontent"—Thomas Moriz, Common Serjeant of London—Countess of Lanesborough—Psalms in Metre—John Bannister, Musician *temp.* Charles II.—"Rothiemurchus" Grant—Authors of Quotations Wanted—East Anglian Families—Emblem on a Ring—Fireback: Relic of 1660—"Lease for three lives"—Rocket Troop, Royal Horse Artillery—Author of Song Wanted—Concave Mirror with Eagle, Chain, and Ball—Sheffield Family—Lieut. Bussy Mansell, R.N.—Trussells and Swynnertons.

REPLIES:—The Stone's End, Borough—Lifting the Bride over the Threshold—Third Pennies—The Word "Broker"—Cleopatra's Portrait—Detached Portions of Counties—Powdered Alabaster—Brewer's Abbey—Casanova and Carlyle—A Relic of Bunyan—Almanacs in Dialect—Handel's Compositions and the Triennial Festivals—"Chalk Sunday"—Double Meanings—Dedication of Nonconformist Chapels—Sir Walter Raleigh's Descendants—C. Keene: Article by George Moore—Whittington and his Cat—"According to Cocker"—Henry Hunt Piper—"Blue Peter"—Col. Lowther—"Dacia"—Denmark—Corio, Victoria—"Yelver" in Place-Names—"Visto"—"Vista"—Reference Wanted.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Catalogue of J. Willis Clark's Books and Papers—"Shotley Parish Records"—"The People's Books"—"Durham Marriage Bonds."

Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (September 14) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—"Widsith" and "Gautigoth"—The Royal Society's 250th Anniversary—Calcutta Statues and Memorials—Representative Government in the Colonies—Churchyard Inscriptions: List of Transcriptions—Huntingdon Booksellers and Printers—Henry VII. in Wales and Brittany—"Gulyás."

QUERIES:—Alabaster Effigies—Harrison Family—Giacomo Leopardi—Biographical Information Wanted—"Like a thousand of brick"—Morrice of Betschanger—Vicars of St. John the Baptist, Little Missenden—Name of Engraver Wanted—Nicholas Herle, M.P. for Grampound—London Bridge—Finger-Prints—Play founded on the Exploits of Tekeli—The Queen of Tahiti's Feather Robe—Copies of Wilts—Ralph Boucher, M.P.—Vane and Cromwell—Dewhurst Bilsborrow of Dalby House—Arms of the Lord Mayor—Thackeray's "Essay on Constantine Guys"—Deodatus and Thomas Threlkeld—John Warren, Earl of Surrey—Natural Orientation—"The Real Shillock"—Sir Watkin Williams Wynn: the Prince in Wales—Burial-Place of Mary de Bohun.

REPLIES:—Wordsworth's Friend Jones—"Moolves"—Ireland's Stolen Shire—"On the nail"—Hancock as a Place-Name—"Pomander"—No Twin ever Famous—Fairbank and Rawson Families—Chained Books—Fitzwilliam and Grimaldi Arms—Trussel Family—"Pot-boiler"—Regent's Circus—A Phase of Swinburne's: "the morn"—Henry Hunt Piper—Col. Lowther—British Memorials of the Peninsular Campaign—"Nevermass"—Ballad of Lord Lovel—Cobbett Bibliography—Colman Mikszáth's Works in English—Brodrick of Somerset.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"The People's Books"—"The Heroic Age"—"The Anthropological History of Europe"—"Four Lectures on the English Revolution"—"The National Review."

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